WARM AT THE FAIR.

But that Does Not Prevent a Crowd of Visitors.

IT WAS CALIFORNIA DAY.

The Golden State Building Opened With Much Ceremony—Choosing the Judges—An Englishman for the Music.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, June 19.—Without fear apparently of being affected by the scorching heat, thousands of people came to see the Exposition to-day. A score of the visitors had to be removed in ambulances to the emergency hospital, suffering from exhaustion caused by exposure to the sun. A dozen others were affected by cholera morbus and kindred complaints so that the physicians and nurses at the hospital at the grounds were busily engaged in ministering to the sick. There were fortunately no cases of sun stroke, and all the patients at the hospital were able to proceed to their hotels, homes or boarding houses before the gates closed. Many thousand seats have been provided for visitors in convenient places, affording necessary rest and seclusion from the sun. While the band concerts were being given in the plaza in front of the Administration building, thousands of persons lined the semi-circle of benches to enjoy the shade and listen to the music. The picture presented by the array of summer dresses and bright colored parasols was pretty in the extreme.

CHOOSING THE JUDGES.

The committee on awards is busily engaged in getting ready for their heavy work which is soon to begin. A number of judges have been appointed, and their salaries affixed by the awards committee have been approved by the council of administration. In the matter of judges for the music department the committee acted slowly and not with much deliberation. Owing to the trouble which threatened to disrupt this department the exhibitors were naturally very anxious to know who is to pass upon their holidays. Chairman John Boyd Thacher on Sunday last called on Sir Henry Truman Wood, British commissioner, and informed him that the committee had decided to appoint Mr. John Stainer, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral of London, judge of music. Sir Henry thanked Mr. Thacher and his committee for the honor and at once cabled Dr. Stainer of the proposed honor. No answer had been received up to noon today and Mr. Thacher then cabled Dr. Stainer again. Other appointments will be made known from time to time. The committee on awards has not yet heard from Commissioner Kranitz in regard to acceptance of France of the revised "incher arrangement."

The assembly hall in the south annex of *Agricultural hall* was used for the first time in the afternoon for a lecture by Alfred B. King, Commissioner for Liberia, "On the Woods of the West Coast of Africa." Other lectures in the forestry course will be by Robert Ludson of New South Wales on "The Commercial Woods of Australia, their Value and Uses" "Tree Planting," by Professor C. B. Walkrim of the Illinois State Agricultural college.

There were 82,146 paid admissions at the World's fair to-day.

He Can Pay Half.

BOSTONIA, June 19.—The committee appointed by the creditors of Charles Foster have proposed settlement at fifty cents on the dollar. Thus far about two hundred persons have signed blanks, but this is only a drop in the bucket and it will be many days before a settlement can be made on that basis. Mr. Foster is confident he can pay out in time if the fifty-cent deal is agreed upon.

PUEBLO'S POSTMASTER.

A Meritorious "White Wing" Receives the Appointment.

PUEBLO, June 19.—The long drawn out fight over the Pueblo postmastership came to a sudden end to-day. Stewart, the man who gave Postmaster-General Bissell so much trouble by firing telegrams at him at all times of day and night, is left out in the cold and so are six other gentlemen who were against Thomas Thompson, who drew the prize to-day.

Thomas Thompson, the new postmaster, was born in New Orleans, La., Nov. 20, 1859. He attended the public schools till 1872, when he entered his father's office, remaining there until 1881. He came to Colorado in that year and accepted a clerical position with the Colorado Coal and Iron company. Afterwards he was a clerk in the Denver and Rio Grande freight office, resigning to accept a position as deputy county clerk under T. S. Stewart.

He was elected in 1889 as county clerk. He served one term and was defeated for renomination. He went to New Orleans for a few months and since has acted as local passenger agent for the Union Pacific.

Mr. Thompson is an uncompromising White Wing and he received the support of County Chairman White of the only Democratic ticket, straight White Wing, and also of A. B. McKinley. He did not seek silver Democratic support and had none. He is a single man of retiring disposition and has many friends. By all odds he was the most popular of the eight or nine White Wing candidates in the field, the only silver Democrat running being A. T. Stewart. The news is received with universal pleasure by the citizens of Pueblo generally.

Mr. Thompson is quite well known in Colorado Springs, and favorable comments on the appointment were to be heard last evening. Among others Hon. B. T. Eaton said: "I am acquainted with Mr. Thompson. He is a young man of good ability and character. I consider the appointment an excellent one."

Transmissouri Passenger Matters.

DENVER, June 19.—This morning at the Brown Palace hotel the general passenger agents of the railroads included in the former Transmissouri and the Colorado-Utah Passenger association met to organize under the new agreement recently completed in Chicago known as the Western Passenger association. Mr. D. B. Cadwell, chairman of the new association, presided. C. A. Alexander, assistant secretary, acted as secretary of this meeting. It was a special meeting for the purpose of organizing Transmissouri and Colorado-Utah sub-committee of the Western Passenger association to operate under cover of the rules governing that new agreement.

There were present at the meeting to-day, B. D. Cadwell, chairman; George T. Nicholson, general passenger agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; John Sebastian, general passenger agent of the Rock Island; J. C. Buchanan of the Burlington; John Francis of the Burlington; J. H. Bennett of the Rio Grande Western; S. K. Hooper of the Denver and Rio Grande and D. E. Burley, general agent of the passenger department of the Union Pacific at Salt Lake. Mr. E. D. Comax of the Union Pacific will not be present before to-morrow morning.

The day was spent in the discussion of the modifications in the rules adopted at Chicago which are necessary to fit the needs of the local business. The details are to be arranged concerning mileage rates, excursions and commissions, and these things were partially discussed to-day. To-morrow secretaries will be elected for the two smaller associations or committees. The association will be in session several days.

SEVERE CENSURE.

The Government and Col. Ainsworth Declared Responsible.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The coroner's jury in the Ford's Theater disaster after being out two hours returned a verdict setting forth that Frederick B. Loftus came to his death by the disaster at Ford's Theater building on June 9, 1893. They recite the fact that Geo. W. Dant was the contractor under the government for the work in progress, which caused the disaster, and all the circumstances connected with the accident and find that Frederick C. Ainsworth, in charge of the building; Wm. G. Covert, the superintendent; Francis Sasse, the engineer, and Geo. W. Dant, the contractor, are responsible for the killing of Loftus.

The jurors further find that the failure of the United States to provide for skilled supervision of the work of repair and alteration of its buildings in charge of the War department is most unbusinesslike and reprehensible, and are of the opinion that if such superintendence had been provided in the case of the work on Ford's theater building, the awful tragedy might have been averted.

Coroner Patterson decided not to issue warrants for the commitment of Colonel Ainsworth, Dant, Covert and Sasse until to-morrow morning, in order to give them an opportunity of obtaining bail.

New Commissioners.

DENVER, June 19.—Judge Jackson Orr and A. J. Rogers have been selected by Governor Waite as members of the fire and police board of Denver to fill the vacancies caused by the removal, for cause of Stone and Phillips. The appointments were filed with the Secretary of State this morning by Mr. Lorenz, the Governor's private secretary, the Governor having gone to Canon City yesterday, after completing his work in connection with the police board affairs. The Governor named Judge Orr in place of Mr. Stone and Judge Rogers in place of Mr. Phillips. The new board will organize itself, but it is understood that Judge Orr will be the president.

Messrs. Phelps and Stone refuse to give up their offices and after business hours a policeman in sympathy with them is on guard to prevent any attempt by the new commissioners taking charge. It is understood, however, that the latter will make no move until they receive their commissions, which are delayed by the absence of the Governor from the city.

The Viking's Arrival.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Viking arrived at City island at 2 o'clock this afternoon in tow of tug John Fuller. Elaborate arrangements had been made to welcome the vessel so elaborate indeed that a stranger might well be puzzled to tell whether it is in honor of the deeds of Spain or those of Norway that this year is celebrated by the United States. On board the Laura M. Starin, which was moored off City island, were the heads of many of the city departments and men prominent in naval and military. The big monitor Miantonomoh was close by and when the old-fashioned ship came in sight, greeted her with twenty-one guns. After the noisy greeting the tug was dropped and the Norsemen took their places at the oars and the journey through Hell Gate was begun. It is expected that the Viking will reach her anchorage off Twenty-third street about 6 o'clock.

Ford Theater Inquest.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Contractor Geo. W. Dant was severely condemned by the evidence given to-day at the coroner's inquest over the remains of the Ford theater victims, although some of those who gave testimony against his methods spoke highly of his ability as a practical mechanic and builder.

The United States government also came in for its share of condemnation for its methods of doing work of construction. Several expert witnesses testified that the best contractors did not care to do work for the government. Thos. J. Lane, a contractor and builder, said the government did not want skilled men to execute its contracts and it would not pay fair prices for good work. The government, said Mr. Lane, while it posted itself as to the financial standing of a builder or contractor, cared nothing about his skill or ability. An architect testified that the cement used in the underpinning of the piers supporting the old building was "little better than mud."

The Casino Concert.

The concert at the Casino last evening by the Franko orchestra, and the Dudley Buck Glee club of Pueblo, was well attended. The programme was an excellent one and was well rendered throughout. The Glee club consists of about twenty voices, which blend very sweetly and make melody of every selection which they give. The management of the Casino certainly showed very commendable enterprise in securing such a good company of singers.

Among the more pleasing numbers were a "Laughing Song" by Abt; "A Father's Lullaby," Mendelssohn's "Vintage Song," and others. A quartet from the Glee club sang several numbers which were very heartily applauded.

The programme by the orchestra and its soloists was especially pleasing. Among the selections were a new one of De Koven's, "The Knickerbockers;" an excellent potpourri from "The Huguenots," and the Gavotte, "Marie Antoinette," by Natan Franko.

Mr. Jaques Friedberger delighted the audience by a thoroughly artistic piano solo, and Mr. Franko's violin solo, by Vieuxtemps, was one of the best numbers of the evening.

GERMAN ELECTION.

Early Returns Unfavorable to the Army Bill.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT SUCCESSES.

Berlin Speaks Its Mind in Unmistakable Terms—Other Cities Vote Against Emperor William's Pet Measures—Radical Losses.

BERLIN, June 16.—At 2 o'clock this morning returns from 70 districts indicate that 36 seats have been carried by parties opposed to the army bill, 25 have been carried for the parties favoring the bill, 19 are in doubt, between the government and the opposition parties with the chances in the majority of them strongly in favor of the government. The government parties have lost three of their former seats, two to the Richterists, or Social Democrats, as the second ballots shall decide and one to a South German Democrat. The government has won one seat from the opposition. The Social Democrats have won two seats besides having secured many chances for new victories on the second ballot.

A curious feature of these second accomplished victories in new fields is that they won at the expense of the Richter Radicals, also enemies of the army bill, and not as was expected at the expense of the National Liberals, the friends of the bill. Although the Social Democrats' gains are undoubtedly enormous, they will not prove so large probably as the reports so far have indicated. The returns from the cities come in first, and it is in the cities that the Social Democrats' candidates always run best.

SOME LATER RETURNS.

The Socialist vote in Berlin foots 20,000 over the vote of 1890. The Socialists have been equally successful in Hamburg and Altona. Altogether the vote promises to be heavy. The women rendered great assistance in the Socialist canvass. Many University students canvassed for Conservative candidates.

In spite of tremendous exertions, the United Conservatives and Anti-Semites have lost 3000 votes as compared with the figures of 1890, and the Radicals have lost nearly 20,000 votes. It is stated that the Socialists are likely to win three out of four of the reballots against the Radicals.

In Berlin not a single candidate pledged to support the Army bill has gained, even the barren honor of a re-ballot. The prospects of a government majority appear to be vanishing.

SOCIALIST GAINS.

Roughly speaking the Socialist vote shows a great increase everywhere. The Radical vote has diminished greatly, chiefly, it would seem, because the better class of the Radical party voted for the Anti-Semetic candidates.

Not ten per cent. of the votes cast in Berlin were given in favor of the Army bill. Seldom has the city spoken in such emphatic terms. The provincial returns appear to be equally emphatic in the same direction. The great success of the Social Democrats has caused a profound sensation.

PANAMA CASES.

The Court of Appeals Says the Indictments were Illegal.

PARIS, June 15.—Considerable excitement has been caused by a decision of the court of cassation on the appeal of Charles De Lesseps and other defendants convicted of fraud in connection with the Panama Canal company. The court handed down its decision to-day quashing the sentences on the ground that the statute of limitations covered the offenses charged, and that the indictments on which the prisoners were tried was irregular. In consequence of this decision, M. Eiffel was at once liberated from prison. Mr. Charles De Lesseps who is in St. Louis hospital suffering with an acute attack of dyspepsia was too ill to leave the hospital. There were five defendants convicted on the trial, which ended on February 9th last. These were Ferdinand De Lesseps, his son, Charles Marius Fontaine, Henry Cottu and Gustave Eiffel. Ferdinand De Lesseps was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine. M. Fontaine was also notified of the reversal of his sentence and he was at once given his liberty.

In addition to the sentence of five years' imprisonment imposed upon M. Chas. De Lesseps he was sentenced at a later trial to serve a year for bribing certain members of the chamber to vote for the Panama lottery bond bill. This sentence has not been set aside, the statement that he was told this morning that he was at liberty was slightly erroneous. The sentence of one year's imprisonment ran concurrently with the heavy sentence, M. DeLesseps chose to serve the one year's sentence in a cell, by this means according to the prison regulation reducing the time one-half. It is probable that the unserved portion of the sentence will be immediately remitted and that M. DeLesseps is to leave the hospital as soon as he is able.

The decision of the courts sustains the contention of the appellants and aside from the defective indictments declares that they are entitled to their liberty. And thus ends one of the greatest criminal cases France has ever known, in which the names of men prominent in political and social life were badly smirched and which caused one man, Baron DeReinach, to commit suicide, and two or three others to flee the country.

Want to Sell Silver at Auction.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Secretary Morton, according to the Post's Washington correspondent, since his return from the west has urged upon Secretary Carlisle the expediency of selling a lot of our store of pig silver for what he can get for it, and turning the proceeds into the treasury. Mr. Carlisle responds that there is no law under which he could make such sales. It has been suggested therefore that he treat the silver as other worthless and cumbersome truck is treated in the departments, appoint a board to inspect and condemn it as no longer of use to the government and call in the auctioneer.

Trouble in Samoa.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Secretary Gresham has got another diplomatic tangle on his hands. This time it is the Samoan islands. He has received advices that war is imminent and that a rebellion has broken out against the existing government of King Malietoa. Comparative quiet prevailed on the islands so long as the deposed Mataafa was kept out of his kingdom. It appears, however, that he has returned to Samoa for the purpose of regaining his throne. All his adherents and many new recruits have rallied under his standard and have begun operations against the powers. That the Mataafa following is strong and menacing is evidenced by the fact that the reigning King Malietoa has appealed to the representatives of the tripartite alliance to protect him in accordance with the treaty concluded between the United States, Great Britain and Germany and assist him in driving the usurper, Mataafa, from his territory. The situation has reached a critical stage and the President and Secretary of State are in frequent conference as to the policy of this government in the matter. The United States is pledged to assist in preserving the autonomy of the island, but at present is hardly in position to do very much in that direction. Germany is the only member of the alliance represented at the islands by a war ship, but with the co-operation of the representatives and citizens of the other governments that vessel will be sufficient to afford ample protection to foreign interests.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOS.

Mr. F. A. Colby of this City Elected a Trustee of the Home.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The International Typographical Union met this morning at 9 o'clock in Madison hall. Immediately upon convening the following resolution was introduced and a lively discussion ensued:

Resolved, By the pressmen delegates in convention assembled, that the International Typographical Union is requested to concede to the pressmen one delegate representative from this body to the next annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor, and the pressman delegate Mr. Henry Dorsey of Dallas, Tex., to be and he is hereby named as such delegate.

Lost.

The convention elected three delegates to the American Federation of Labor, as follows: Miller of Boston, Dorsey of Dallas and Drummond of Fort Wayne.

W. H. Snyder of Topeka was unanimously elected as agent of the Childs-Drexel home.

Pending the announcement of the ballot for delegates the convention went into an election of a member of the board of trustees for the Childs-Drexel home, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Delegate Woodruff of Atlanta. The following were placed in nomination: Messrs. F. A. Colby of Colorado Springs, Sweeney of Chicago, Brown of Topeka, Davelin of Salt Lake, Armstrong of Memphis.

Delegates Armstrong of Memphis and Kennedy of Washington declined nominations. The election resulted in the selection of Mr. F. A. Colby, he receiving [illegible] votes out of 158.

The election of officers having been completed the next business was to select a place for the next meeting. The friends of Washington failed in the effort to postpone the selection until to-morrow. The result of the first ballot was Louisville 68, San Francisco 62, Washington 55.

The convention went into executive session and all but delegates were excluded. The discussion of the report on the Childs-Drexel home was taken up. The McIntyre motion concerning the exclusion of incurables was discussed but not passed. An appropriation of $5,000 was voted for the improvement of the home, the sum to be raised by additional assessments.

Louisville was finally decided upon as the place for the next annual meeting by a vote of 107 to 48 for San Francisco, Washington having been dropped.

The priority law occupied the attention of the convention for the greater part of the afternoon. This law provides that the foreman shall promote the sub who has served as such the greatest length of time. It is claimed by many that it puts a premium on incompetency. The committee on laws recommended the substitution of the old law which gives the foreman entire jurisdiction, provided the one promoted has subbed three days. It was also recommended that the change should not take effect until ratified by the local unions. After a long parliamentary struggle the change was made by a vote of 156 to 17.

Delegate Kennedy moved to adopt the resolution providing that in all offices under the control of the International Typographical union, only foremen belonging to the allied crafts be employed. The motion was tabled. The effort to commit the union to an attempt at reconciliation with the International Printing Pressmen's union, in convention next week at Cincinnati failed after provoking a lively war of words.

A telegram was received from New York stating that The Mail and Express had adopted the union scale of wages for the allied crafts. The announcement was roundly cheered.

Recommendations of the committee on rules to give the entire authority of issuing dues to the executive council prevailed.

The convention gave its approval to the attempted boycott on Ottenberg Bros. cigar factory in New York city.

EVENING SESSION.

The session this evening was taken up with the consideration of the reports of the committee on laws. Many changes to the constitution were reported on by the committee, most of them unfavorably, and the convention approved of their action. The momentous question of the evening was brought in when the committee on shorter hours presented their report on the reduction of the ten-hour day day for the book and job printers and a hot discussion ensued as to whether to make the demand for nine and one-half or nine hours, the former being on the system of gradual reduction. A vote on the question resulted in a victory for the nine-hour plan by a vote of 76 to 10; this to go into effect November 1st.

F. A. Colby Elected Trustee.

Mr. F. A. Colby yesterday afternoon received a dispatch announcing that he had been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel home by a vote of 114 out of 158. Mr. Colby is the foreman of the news-room of THE GAZETTE, a position he has held for fifteen years. He has long been a member of the Typographical union and three years ago represented Colorado Springs at the International union meeting in Atlanta, Ga., and has three times been elected president of the local union. Mr. Colby's election was not entirely a surprise as it was thought probable that a man would be selected from this city and he was the most available, but he was not a candidate for the place. His election will give great satisfaction to the printers in this city and throughout the State. Mr. Colby is a quiet, conservative gentleman, 38 years of age, and a better man could not have been selected in the crash to keep steer the Printers' home in the troubled waters upon which it has come.

HOSE RACING.

Bicycle and Hose Company Races at the Country Club.

A DAY OF SPORT.

The College Hose Team Won in 33 1-5 Seconds—A Number of Bicycle Events and Two Good Foot Races—Other Local Events.

There was a big day of sport at the Country club yesterday, consisting of bicycle and hose races. About 500 people were present and enjoyed the sports immensely, although the arrangements were very poor for comfort. The races alternated and between each event the crowd had to move across the entire grounds.

The first race was a one-mile bicycle race, open to Colorado Springs wheelmen. There were ten entries and the race was quite interesting. The winner was A. G. Marston, with Frank Lawton second and T. B. Linn third. The time was 2:40 1-5.

The first hose company to run was the C. B. Ferrins of the West Side. The race was for a prize of $50 for the winners and $25 for the second. The terms of the race were to run 600 feet to the plug and pull 250 feet of hose. During the entire time there was a water pressure of seventy-five pounds.

The Ferrin team lined up as follows: James Duncan, hose puller; T. A. Hopkins, plugman; F. P. Rudy, hose breaker; Ed. S. Craig, nozzleman; L. K. Jessup, run spike lead; James Harran, Jake Lattis, O. Dutton, D. E. Linn, Mr. Gems and Mr. Cady, runners. The team came down the track in good shape and the plugman made a quick connection, but trouble occurred in breaking the hose. The hose-breaker found that he could not budge coupling and they were flooded. It was found that the coupling had been jammed in some way.

The next event was a three-mile open bicycle race. There were three entries, J. A. McGuire of Denver, champion long-distance rider of the State; N. A. Pippin of Denver C. F. Hutchinson, who was given a 300 yards handicap. Pippin won this race in 8 minutes and 45 seconds, with McGuire a close second.

The C. E. Adams hose company from the West Side ran next. The team was as follows: Chas. Young, plugman; W. J. Kiser, hose puller; B. G. Taylor, nozzleman; Chas. Orwig, hose breaker; J. Stockert, spike leader, and George Aiter, A. Carrier, J. T. Waite, Geo. Thurston, B. A. Andrews, Walter Griffin and F. Smock, runners. The Adams made a good clean run for it and got water. Their time was 38⅘ seconds.

The next event was a 100-yards handicap footrace and resulted in showing that Colorado Springs has a new sprinter of no mean ability in Mr. R. L. Arnit. There were five or six entries, all of them with various handicaps. Mr. Arnit, who had eight yards handicap, won, with Charles Pearson, nine yards, second. The time was announced as 9 seconds.

The France hose ran next, and the team was made up as follows: Van E. Swearenger, spike leader; A. B. Currie, captain and hose breaker; E. Brusoe, nozzleman; M. A. Skinner, plugman; B. B. McReynolds, hose puller; Joan Houle, Cycee McReynolds, Harry Dennis and Charles St. Joan, runners. The France had a good little team in most respects, but some of the men had not had practice enough, and they made a bad run. The water squirted for them in 35½ seconds.

A half mile bicycle race, handicap, open to El Paso county riders, came next. There were six entries. Fred Carruthers, who had a 15-yards handicap, won the race in 1 minute, 15⅕ seconds. Frank Lawton, who started on the scratch, came in second and T. E. Linn third. The finish between Lawton and Carruthers was quite interesting.

The winners of the hose race ran next, the College. They line up as fine a team as ever went on a track as follows: R. L. McCreery Harvey Noble, A. W. Newton, C. P. Links, C. H. Flansburg, A. G. Crissey, A. F. Lawton, A. L. Houck, captain and hose breaker; R. D. Barnes, plugman; Chas. R. Barnes, hose puller; L. W. Lott, nozzleman. The team dashed down the track like scared deers. Pretty work was done at both the plug and the nozzle and the result was water in 33 1-5 seconds.

A 220 yards handicap foot race, open, was run next. There were eight entries. R. L. Arnit, who had fourteen yards handicap, won this race a so in twenty-two seconds. B. H. Merchant came second and J. H. Ernest third.

The next hose team to run was Hose No. 1 from Colorado City. This team went into the race without any practice whatever, and for the first time ran in a harness, so that its work was exceedingly good. It was made up as follows: Harry High, hosebreaker; C. Meyers, plugman; Fred Healy, nozzleman; Elmer Candle, hose puller; Wm. Bailey, Ed. Hamill, Archie Gillen, Sam Cooper, S. Schroder, Ed. Rettinger and Albert Ash, runners. The team came down the track at a good pace, and got water in 36 seconds. The judges ruled that they were not to be allowed time, however, as they pulled their hose too soon.

The last bicycle race was a five mile handicap, open. The starters were C. A. McGuire and N. A. Pippin of Denver, who started on the scratch, and F. E. Stratton and C. E. Morrin of this city, who started with 600 yards handicap. This proved a rather interesting race, and was won by McGuire in 15 m., 2¼ s. Pippin came in second and Morrin third. The last named showed that he had excellent staying qualities.

The sixth and last heat of the firemen's race was run by the Jacksons. This was known to be a good team, and there was much interest in the run. The team was made up as follows: D. C. Goddard, captain and plugman; Wm. Ellis, hose puller; Tom Quilan, nozzleman; Fred Hart, hose breaker; Joe Parsons, Percy Stockridge, Charles Pearson, Walter Berrey, Charles Theobold, Bert Smith, Wm. Bishop, and Harvey Gillingham, runners. The team ran down the track in good style, and there was pretty work at both the plug and nozzle. The time was given out as 38 seconds. Bishop fell down after passing the plug, but fortunately was not injured. The Jackson boys however were not permitted to hold their well-merited honors. A ruling had been made that each company should have half an hour in preparing for a race. They exceeded their time by a few minutes, and the members of the Adams hose entered a complaint, and the judges decided the point well taken. The matter has created considerable discussion among the firemen.

The firemen's relay race was not run. Altogether, considering the condition of the track and the short time for preparation, the races were very successful.

El Paso Bank Removes.

The El Paso County bank yesterday bade adieu to the historic and time-worn room in which it has done business for so long. It forsook the narrow and contracted quarters once and for all. On Monday it will open in the large, commodious quarters prepared for it on the ground floor of the new El Paso block. All the gold and all the silver and the greenbacks which this institution carries in its coffers were piled up in the new vaults and safely locked up yesterday.

The new rooms have been prepared especially for the bank's uses and are splendidly adapted for its business. A railing inside which the bank people work runs at a right angle around the room on both Tejon and Pike's Peak sides, and it is handsomely made of hard wood, with shining brass windows for cashier, paying and receiving tellers, for book-keeper, etc. The railing is paneled with ground glass and looks well.

The space for the customers is adequate, running parallel with both streets. It is neatly tiled, has writing tables and seats for the weary to rest, when the rush is great. The cashier has a dainty little room on the Pike's Peak side and will be accessible from the customers passage way. In the interior everything will be well arranged, for convenience and dispatch of business, and each teller has his wire-enclosed room and good conveniences. The bank has a number of well built deposit vaults and a big safe capable of holding the wealth "of Ormus and of India."

To none will the change come with more satisfaction than to those men who compose the institution: William S. Jackson, cashier; James E. Barlow, assistant-cashier, and C. E. White, members of the firm; and to O. D. Godfrey, teller; E. A. Wagner, corresponding clerk; F. W. Hartley, bookkeeper and to D. McCloud, W. B. Jackson and F. Braidwood, clerks.

Concerning Wilson Roberts.

An Associated Press dispatch last evening contained the following: "A man who is supposed to be Wilson Roberts of Colorado Springs, committed suicide in an empty freight car at Eagle this morning. The [illegible] was attached to a train from Grand Junction. Roberts was found lying near Eagle and was dead when the train reached Red Cliff. A physician said death was due to a narcotic poison. Roberts was a tramp about 30 years of age. An old envelope addressed to Wilson Roberts was found in his pocket."

The police were questioned last night and knew nothing of Wilson Roberts. They had had no news of his suicide. The name is not in the directory and it is supposed to be that of someone passing through the city who received a letter here.

THE KANSAS OFFICES.

The Colossal Aggregation Troubled In Dividing the Spoils.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Senator Martin, the Kansas Fusionist, who is a colleague of Mr. Peffer, is having a hard time with the Federal patronage for his State. Peffer, who is a straight out and out Populist, turned the whole matter over to Martin, who claims to be a Democrat as well as a Populist. Peffer has accordingly delivered himself of much annoyance, but Martin's road is a rocky one. He has hoped to use the patronage so as to secure his re-election two years hence, but as he has been playing each wing of the Fusion party with seeming partiality he has pleased neither. The Populists already have a candidate and the Democrats are looking for one.

The "combination" promises to go to pieces over the appointment of a collector of internal revenue for the Kansas district. The office is a rich one and controls much patronage. The Martin candidate is Tom Curmer, the stalwart candidate is W. F. Petillon, who is editor of the Dodge City Democrat, and another candidate has appeared in the person of R. B. Morris, who is backed by Colonel W. C. Jones, chairman of the State Fusion committee. Mr. Cleveland, tired of the ceaseless wrangling, recently decided to appoint Morris, but his attention was called by Secretary Carlisle to the character of Morris's endorsements and he withheld the appointment. One night last winter Messrs. A. A. Harris and Jos. Lowe, two of the most noted stalwarts in the State, were discussing eloquence and poesy with Morris and were so pleased with his views that they endorsed him on a piece of paper that contained other names. They have telegraphically withdrawn their signatures. Mr. Carlisle has explained all to the President and Mr. Morris' nomination has been put on ice. The Stalwarts are pretty happy, but Morris is not, and Senator Martin has not been heard from. He is said to be on his way to Washington to take a hand in the fight. The President has little use for a Populist or a Fusionist, but if the Stalwarts who had endorsed Morris had stues to him, he doubtless would have been appointed. It is said Mr. Morris is still a favorite with the President, but that he cannot get the collectorship until he repents and becomes angain a straight-out Democrat.

ASKED TO RESIGN.

Serious Charges Against Fire and Police Commissioners.

DENVER, June 16.—President Stone and Commissioners Phelps and Martin were this morning summoned before Governor Waite to show cause why the services of the two former should not be summarily dispensed with. A letter was dispatched to Stone and Phelps last evening by the Governor asking for their resignations upon the spot which both officials refused to write. This morning at 10 o'clock they appeared accompanied by their attorneys to plead their cause before his excellency. They were, however, promptly informed by the Governor, that he was not holding a court, but that they came simply here to state their side of the case. The charges against Stone and Phelps are that they neglected the performance of their duty in not competently pushing the prosecution against Charles A. Coryell, who it is alleged held up the gambling profession for money, promising them police protection therefor. When collecting the money from the gamblers, Coryell claimed that he was acting under high authority. The Governor and the commissioners were closeted together all day and will continue their talk to-morrow, when it is expected that the latter will be deposed. Several other officials are implicated in the trouble.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

Literary Department.

A PLEASANT BOOK OF VERSE.

Notwithstanding the experience of all newspaper editors, it would probably be unfair to say that the great majority of the poetry—or what is intended for poetry—which is produced at the present day is undeniably and irretrievably bad. There were probably never so many English-writing people living at any one time who could produce passable verses as there are now. In fact, with such a body of English poetry before them for study, there is no excuse whatever for any verse-maker of our own time who commits faults in the mechanical structure of his work—unless indeed he be an overpowering genius, as some people think Walt Whitman was; and that is a case so rare that we need not consider it in forming a general rule.

Most of the poetry produced in our own day, and printed in book form, is mechanically good, but too much of it is "faultily faultless, splendidly null." This criticism does not fairly apply, however, to a little volume of verse called Summer-Fallow, by Charles Buxton Going, published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Going is very modest; he claims only to be a "little roadside bird," but his verse seems to us to have in it the real touch of nature that makes us all kin. Here is a little lyric, for instance, of which we are tempted to say, as Mr. Hosea Bigelow said of Hildy:

> A dog-rose blushin' to a brook
> Ain't modester nor sweeter.

WHERE SHE COMES.

With heavy elders overhung,
Half hid in heavy masses,
An old fence rambles on among
The tangled meadow grasses.
It makes a shade for lady-fern
Which nestles close beside it;
While clematis, at every turn,
And roses almost hide it.

In shade of overhanging sprays
And down a sunny hollow,
By hazel copse and woodland ways,
The winding fence I follow.
By rose and thorn and fragrant dew,
In search of something sweeter—
The orchard gap, where she comes through,
And I go down to meet her.

The sunlight slants across the fence,
Where lichens gray it over,
And stirs a hundred dreamy scents
From fern and mint and clover:
But though the air is sweet to-day,
I know of something sweeter—
That she can only come this way,
And I am sure to meet her.

And so, while chipmunks run a match
To tell the wrens who's coming,
And all across the brier patch
There sounds a drowsy humming—
The hum of honey-seeking bees,—
I seek for something sweeter;
A gap, amongst the apple-trees,
Where I am going to meet her.

Mr. Going has tried his hand at various forms in this volume. His sonnets, it seems to us, are not quite so successful as some of the lighter measures. Here are some triolets that have just the lightness of touch that is needed to fix these airy nothings in musical measure.

A PARTING.

You stood at the gate,
And robins were calling;
It must have been late
You stood at the gate
That evening, so fair:
The twilight was falling,
You stood at the gate
And robins were calling!

AN ELLIPSIS.

We need not tell
Quite all we know;
So what befel
We need not tell—
It's just as well
To leave it so;
We need not tell
Quite all we know.

AND A POSTLUDE.

You whispered so low
I hardly could hear you;
And how should I know
You whispered so low
On purpose to show
You wanted me near you?
You whispered so low
I hardly could hear you!

If Mr. Going is only a "roadside bird," surely his song is clear and sweet.

A NEW EDITION OF BRYCE'S AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH.

When the first edition of Mr. Bryce's great work appeared, about four years ago, the most serious drawback to its completeness and present value was the fact that in all cases where it was necessary to cite figures, he was obliged to use those afforded by the census of 1880. In a work dealing with one of the countries of Europe this would not have been a serious defect; but this country grows so rapidly that statistics soon become antiquated, and while none of his general conclusions were invalidated, and perhaps none of them required modification, by reason of the lack of recent statistics, still the author's account of facts was necessarily incomplete in some particulars.

In the third American edition of the "American Commonwealth," the first volume of which has just been issued by Macmillan and Company, and the second volume of which will soon appear, extensive alterations have been made, the text has been thoroughly revised, and the figures of the census of 1890 have been substituted for the figures of 1880. The new edition is therefore in all its details more complete and more valuable than its predecessors, and the sale of the work, which from the first has been extraordinary, will now go on undoubtedly in increasing ratio.

There need be no hesitation in calling Mr. Bryce's book the most thorough, the fairest, the most philosophical account of the institutions of this country and of the character and genius of its people that has ever been written. It has been compared, very naturally, with De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America," but, as Mr. Bryce shrewdly remarks in his introduction, De Tocqueville's book is primarily a treatise on Democracy, with illustrations taken from America, while his own book aims to be rather an account of the facts of American life and American institutions as they exist at the present day. Mr. Bryce's book, however, is more than a mere account of the facts; it is a reasoned account of them. He is much less inclined to theorize than De Tocqueville, and he sees clearly what the Frenchman did not, that our institutions are what they are because of the history and the character of our people, and that our people have been moulded only secondarily by our institutions. He is extremely careful about drawing conclusions, and often reminds us, by his caution in this respect, that it is easier to form theories and deliver judgments upon a partial statement of the facts than after a consideration of all the facts that bear upon a given case.

As has already been intimated, the new facts and figures obtained by the author for this edition have not been thrown together in an appendix, they have been incorporated into the body of the work. The revision, like the original composition, has been done thoroughly and with painstaking care.

These volumes were written primarily for English people, and of course the author's point of view is English, but he is never narrow or insular. Every American ought to read the book, and no general library, either public or private, has without it any pretensions to completeness. The sale of it has been very much larger in this country than in England—a fact that bears testimony alike to the good sense and the civic virtue of our people; for although it is interesting, it is very solid reading, and no man can read it through with pleasure who has not a genuine interest in his country and its institutions.

There are some reasons why such a book can be written better by a thoughtful and impartial Englishman than by any American citizen. He is not involved in any home controversies or bound by any party ties, neither does he scorn parties and take that cynical and pessimistic view of them which men in this country are too apt to take who disregard party ties. He has not been brought up here, and consequently takes nothing for granted. He is thoroughly familiar with the institutions of his own country and their practical working; and incidentally, it may be said, there is much instruction for American readers in the comparisons made by the author of British and American theory and practice. Mr. Bryce does not take it for granted, as many Englishmen do, that where our institutions and practices differ from the English, they must be inferior; nor does he fall into the contrary error, as De Tocqueville sometimes did, of pre-supposing the superiority of democratic institutions. He regards them, not as better or worse *per se*, but simply as different; and recognizes the fact that what is best for one country may not be best for another—a fact of which, plain as it is, a great many writers, and perhaps especially the majority of those in this country who write of foreign politics, seem to be either utterly ignorant or culpably careless.

In discussing, for instance, the proposal so often made here to give our Cabinet officers seats in Congress, and a voice if not a vote in the proceedings of our national legislature, Mr. Bryce does not rush to the conclusion that because it would more nearly conform to the English practice and because it would apparently obviate certain difficulties in the present conduct of our government, it would be necessarily an improvement upon our present practice. He is judicial enough to see that such a change would involve other very serious modifications which might change fundamentally our system of government and perhaps work great and irreparable injury.

The volumes are issued in uniform style with the former edition, and, considering their size and the nature of their contents, at a price remarkably low.

AROUND PIKE'S PEAK.

This is the second edition of the handsome book of views issued by The Gazette Printing company. It contains no descriptive matter, but presents a choice assortment of the best scenery in and around Colorado Springs. Each leaf contains a single view prepared in the best style of the modern engraver's art, and the sixteen which compose the book afford a wide range of subjects, from shady Acacia Place within the city limits to the wild grandeur of the Cog railroad, timber line on Pike's Peak. The pictures are printed in colored inks with admirable taste, and at one dollar, it is the best book of views for the money ever issued.

Professor Briggs's defense offered to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church at the recent meeting in Washington is to be brought out immediately in pamphlet form by the Scribners.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado, has just completed its scholastic year and issued its fourteenth annual catalogue. The pamphlet, which contains more than one hundred pages well printed and beautifully illustrated, is brimful of important information regarding the course of study pursued in the college and the excellent equipment found in the various scientific laboratories. The attendance of students, male and female, reaches 179. The pages that give the names and occupations of the graduates of former years are worthy of attention, as they show, in a very convincing way, the kind of practical work in life for which the instruction of the institution prepares its students. The time tables of study, recitation, and work give evidence of the wide range covered by the five courses of study from which students can make selection. All persons who regard industrial education with favor—who think it of paramount importance so to educate young men and women as to prepare them for some useful work in life—will find much to interest and instruct them on the pages of this catalogue. A copy will be sent to anyone, free of charge, upon application to the President of the College.

Under the title of "Building Business," Mr. Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., has prepared a handsome book of 500 pages which is well worthy the attention of every business man. The five points of trade, says Mr. Fowler, are, first, something to sell; second, a place to sell it in; third, business management and adequate working capital; fourth, salesmen and employees; fifth, advertising. It is to the fifth point that Mr. Fowler's attention is particularly directed, and he declares it to be simply one of the five points; neither more nor less; worthy of the same, and of no more attention than should be given to the other four.

Mr. Fowler's book is one of suggestions rather than of principles. The sentences are short and pithy, and while there is much in it that many will not endorse, it would be hardly possible for any intelligent man to read it without gaining some and perhaps many valuable ideas.

LITERARY NOTES.

Harper's Weekly for June 17 devotes five pages to Edwin Booth. The text includes an intimate account of the tragedian's life by his friend Laurence Hutton, and is embellished by several portraits and by illustrations of the actor in his favorite roles and of his home at The Players' Club, which he founded. A page of drawings is devoted to the illustrations of the Campania, the queen of ocean racers. The Philadelphia open-air horse show and the New York horse show at Manhattan field are amply illustrated. Another of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Reigate Puzzle," by Dr. A. Conan Doyle, and additional chapters of "The Cliff Dwellers," are printed in this number, which also contains a page illustration, "In and About the Midway Plaisance" at the Chicago Exposition.

The July Californian is expected to be one of the finest examples of magazine making ever produced west of New York. It will contain over 150 illustrations and almost twice the usual number of pages. The cover will be decorated with poppies in their natural colors, and some of the writers are Ina D. Coolbrith, Chas. Edwin Markham, Sarah Orne Jewett, Rose Hartwick Thorpe, Joaquin Miller, Hon. Thos. F. Geary, John Vance Cheney, Richard H. McDonald, Jr., Dan de Quille and many others. The contents of the magazine cover a wide range, the Pacific slope from Alaska to Southern California, and from Salt Lake City to Genoa, Italy. A timely paper is on the "Law and the Chinese," by the framer of the Geary bill, Hon. Thomas F. Geary.

Mr. William Winter's biography of Edwin Booth, a work upon which he has long been engaged, is coming from the Macmillan press. It is to be entitled "The Life and Art of Edwin Booth," and will be brought out in two editions—one uniform with the two volumes of Mr. Winter's "Shadows of the Stage," and the other a large paper edition enriched with portraits of the actor in his principal characters. The illustrated edition of Mr. Winter's book, "Shakespeare's England," will be brought out by the Macmillans early in the autumn.

The contemplated Shelley memorial library at Horsham, near the poet's birthplace, will not, after all, be founded. Though the project was received with approbation it has failed to win financial support, the £300 contributed being wholly inadequate. The scheme has therefore been abandoned, and it is now proposed that the money should be devoted to the endowment of an annual prize for English literature at the Horsham Grammar school.

The events of George Meredith's new novel, "The Amazing Marriage," take place at the end of the last century. It is understood that the work is to appear as a serial in "Scribner." The old vivacious vein of "Evan Harrington" is said to reappear in this novel. Mr. Meredith is still at work on the "Journalist"—the book in which Mr. Stead and Mr. Frederick Greenwood are to figure.

Harper & Brothers published on June 16th William Black's "Judith Shakespeare" in the edition in which Mr. Black's earlier novels have appeared. "Heather and Snow," a story of Scotch peasant life, by George MacDonald, appeared on the same day, together with "Everybody's Book of Correct Conduct," by Lucy Cobb and M. French Sheldon; and "The Decision of the Court," a one-act comedy, by Brander Matthews. The last volume is published in the "Black and White" series.

Alphonse Daudet says concerning his own plays, that he is never present at a premiere, and that is only from the demeanor of his concierge next morning that he knows whether his play has succeeded or not. If it has succeeded, the concierge is abject; but if not, her manners are those of pity blended with contempt.

Three articles on the experiences of the Persian journey, during which Mr. Theodore Cuyler lost his life, have been prepared for "Harper" by Mr. Edwin L. Weeks, the artist who accompanied Mr. Cuyler. All these articles will be illustrated by their author. That one dealing with the cholera scourge will be read with peculiar interest.

Harper's Bazar, published June 17th, contains an article by Mrs. Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, author of "Jinrikisha Days," on "Aboriginal Spoons," including descriptions of these useful household articles as they were known to the Indians and the inhabitants of Alaska.

Mr. R. L. Stevenson's forthcoming writings do not deal with the islands of the Southern seas. "The Two Brothers" is another Scotch story, and the scene of the third story is laid in California.

A LOST BOOK.

Dante's "Inferno" Found After a Period of Twelve Years.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, June 12.—When Marion Crawford was here, he had a number of interesting conversations with authors and publishers, in which he expressed with a good deal of frankness his opinion of the tendency of fiction writing and his idea as to what the modern novel would be. He made it plain that he had small faith in the short story, regarding it as a mere development of the anecdote and believing that its popularity would be short lived, excepting that the fondness for anecdote he believed to be permanent. But as a method of literary development he did not think that it would be permanent, and he declared that it seemed to him that even the highest art of modern short story writers could not compare with the achievements in that field which were won by the early English, the Italian and the French writers of brief tales.

Mr. Crawford declared that it was his belief that in the future the novel would be likely to consist of three works, not the 3-volume novel as it is known in England, but the 3-storied novel, each complete in itself, and yet each having close relations to those which in subject and treatment were associated with it.

Crawford made his first exposition of this idea in Boston after an extraordinary experience which he met with in that city, the story of which is here reported for the first time. In the spring of 1889 Mr. John B. Pinkham, a near relative of Jack Mason, the actor, and of the Lowell Mason family, having attended a performance at the Boston Museum, hailed a cab so that he might be in season to attend a reception which was to be given by some of the leading actors and actresses of Boston stock companies to Marion Manola, who was quite distinguished in burlesque opera, and who subsequently married Jack Mason of the Boston Museum company.

While riding down the rough pavements of Tremont street Mr. Pinkham perceived that he was sitting upon a bundle which had evidently been left in the cab by some one who had hired it earlier in the evening. He withdrew this bundle and saw that it was a book and by the light of the street lamps realized that he had a copy of something or other in the Greek language.

F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Later in the evening in his own room he discovered that the book was a translation in Greek of Dante's "Inferno," and, being something of a bibliophile he recognized it to be a work of unusual value. Turning over the leaves, he found that two of the fly leaves were stuck together, and separating them discovered upon the inner one a dedication in Latin to F. Marion Crawford.

It was plain that a valuable book belonging to the distinguished novelist had been left by chance in this Boston cab, and Mr. Pinkham determined to return it to the owner if he could learn where he was. The following day he called upon Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who he knew was an aunt of Mr. Crawford, and she told him that Mr. Crawford was somewhere in Italy and had not been in America for nearly 10 years. This heightened the mystery, since Mr. Pinkham wondered how a book whose value he recognized, and which was plainly a cherished gift of Mr. Crawford, could have been left in a Boston cab while Mr. Crawford had not been in America for 10 years.

Mr. Pinkham wrote to Crawford's publishers for his address and received a rather curt note from them in which they said that they were not authorized to furnish Mr. Crawford's address to any one, but would forward to him any communication which was sent under cover to them.

Therefore Mr. Pinkham kept the book, and last winter when Mr. Crawford gave his first reading in Chickering hall in Boston Mr. Pinkham went to the retiring room after the reading was over, introduced himself to Mr. Crawford and said that he believed he had a book which belonged to the distinguished author.

Mr. Crawford looked rather incredulously for a moment at Mr. Pinkham and then at the volume, but when he opened it and recognized it he became greatly excited, and he said: "This is indeed my book. Of all the works in my library I valued it most highly both on account of its rarity and because of some special associations which have been connected with it. I did not think any money would have tempted me to part with it, and its intrinsic value to a book collector represents a considerable sum of money. Where did you get it?"

Mr. Pinkham told him the story of its discovery by him in a Boston cab two years before, and this anecdote seemed only to intensify the mystery.

"I missed that book," said Mr. Crawford, "nearly 12 years ago. I never had any trace of it from the time it disappeared from my library in Italy. I would have given a good deal of money to have recovered it. How it could have been taken from my library in Italy, brought to America, kept there nearly 10 years and then been discovered in this curious way passes my comprehension. I can only say that I am delighted to receive it back and prize it more than do the majority of books in my collection."

Mr. Crawford then introduced Mr. Pinkham to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and to Maude Howe, the novelist, his cousin, and invited him to dine the next day with him. Upon that occasion Mr. Crawford was still full of the mystery of the loss of this book and its queer recovery, and he then presented Mr. Pinkham with three of his novels in series, writing upon the fly leaf the story of the recovery of his prized Dante, and also his belief that the novel of the future was not to be a single work, but a series each distinct, and yet the series closely identified with each other.

E. J. EDWARDS

THE IMPRISONED ROBIN.

We heard his cry this morning, and his wail
Was like the sad song of a whippoorwill.
It seems that in his prison cage he still
Has memories of the fields, and he recalls the tale
The lonesome night bird sang at vespers till
He deems it is his own. His joyous thrill
And natural pipings are now all in vain.
How different from the notes when, wild and free,
He sang his happy greetings to his mate
And pleasure seemed the business of his day!
No night bird's acts were mimicked in his ways
When he strode o'er the lawn in pride elate
Or filled the air with melody from a tree.

—Edward S. Creamer in New York Sun.

HELPMATES.

Says the Land: "O sister Sea,
Hadst thou not borne the voyagers to me,
Vain were their visions grand,
And, e'en now, perchance, a stranger land,
So thine the glory be!"

Says the Sea: "Nay, Brother Land;
Hadst thou not outward stretched the saving hand,
My bosom how had kept
The secret where the souls heroic slept.
'Tis in thy strength they stand!"

—John B. Tabb in Youth's Companion.

FIN DE SIECLE.

Did I not know so well, my dear,
That love is but old fashioned folly,
I might at times offend your ear
With sighs absurdly melancholy.

And were it not so clear to you
That every tender inclination
A modern maid should always view
As prelude to a brisk flirtation,

I'd tell you all that throngs my heart,
Of passion, hope, despair and sorrow.
But with a smile tonight we part,
And with a smile we'll meet tomorrow.

—P. M. Arthur in Vogue.

As it Looks in Philadelphia.

It cannot be doubted by any observant person that were public sentiment to express itself at the polls during the present month of June, the verdict of the American people with respect to the fitness of the Democratic party for the exercise of power would be widely different from that which was given in November last. Within four or five months of the end of the most prosperous year in the history of the nation, business of all kinds has been brought to a condition of extreme depression. Money is hard to get although in abundant supply, commercial and bank failures upon a large scale are of daily occurrence, the balance of trade has turned heavily against us, and men's hearts are filled with fear as they find that, upon every side, timidity has taken the place of confidence, and stagnation has followed upon intense activity. This is the greeting that the country gives to Mr. Cleveland and his horde of tariff-reformers. This is the manner in which the business interests of the nation express the feeling with which they regard the return to power of the Solid South. This is the fashion in which men who have something to lose exhibit their opinion of the probable consequences of the victory of the party which has pledged itself to revolutionize the system under which the industries of the country have attained splendid success. The attempt is made to place the blame for the hard times upon the silver purchases. This will not do. We have been purchasing silver ever since 1879, and there was no check to prosperity in all those years until Mr. Cleveland was elected. Business, indeed, is suffering from falling prices, caused by silver depreciation; but this decline, though harmful, did not fill the land with alarm and dismay until the Democratic party won its victory. We are beginning, now, to reap where we sowed in November, 1892, and the harvest is likely to be one of bitterness and sorrow.—The (Philadelphia) Manufacturer.

The Summer school has consented to give up a half day of the time of President Andrews on July 4 in order that he may review the parade of the Sons of Veterans and afterward make a short address to them. Dr. Andrews is a member of the Grand Army, having been a member of an artillery corps, and he is, therefore, especially interested in the order. In the afternoon he will deliver his opening address on "The Remonetization of Silver," under the auspices of the Summer school.

Prof. P. M. Bach of this city has received the honor of an invitation to address the World's Fair Musical Congress to be held in Chicago in July. He has accepted the invitation and will soon go East. The distinction thus conferred upon Prof. Bach shows the high appreciation as a musician in which he is held outside this city.

PROVIDENCE.

Concerning the New Electric Street Car Line.

As stated before in THE GAZETTE a meeting of the Manitou City Council was held last Monday afternoon and a franchise was granted Hon. M. A. Leddy for an electric street car plant in that city. Mr. Leddy was questioned yesterday in regard to his plans. He stated that the grant was made by a unanimous vote of all the members present, only one being absent. He will be permitted to build a broad gauge single track up Manitou and Ruxton avenues from opposite the D. & R. G. R. R., to the Iron Springs hotel, also from Manitou avenue up the avenue to the Ute Pass. He agrees to put the roads in good shape, leaving a 40-foot road way for driving. According to the agreement no building can be done on the line during the months of June, July or August, which is the tourist season at Manitou. The road must be constructed within twenty-four months. Mr. Leddy said that so far he has done nothing definitely toward maturing the plans, as he has two months yet before he can possibly begin, but expects to have his plans complete in a short time. As at present contemplated he expects to expend about $125,000, but if matters take the form he expects them to it will call for an expenditure of some $500,000.—Of these projects he did not care to speak. But among them is the much talked of casino at the Iron springs. Mr. Leddy stated that he alone holds the franchise, as he has not yet formed a company or taken in any associates.

Manitou very seldom makes an important step without the people forming into two camps and discussing the matter pro and con, and this has been no exception to the rule. Some of the citizens are not greatly pleased with the action of the Council, as they think the city should have received some consideration for this privilege.

Mr. C. E. Browne, editor of The Journal, said, "I do not believe there is much opposition to the street car line, especially among the heavy taxpayers. I believe the line will be a good thing. The most of the opposition I have heard has been because the franchise was given for nothing."

Ex-Mayor C. W. Barker said: "I think that was a good editorial on the subject this morning in THE GAZETTE. I never yet heard of a street car line injuring a city and do not think this one will. I hear there is some opposition among the saloon men and hackmen who believe their business will be injured when people can ride right through the town, but that is all."

Manager Ed Nichols of the Cliff said: "I have property along the line of the proposed line, but have not yet signed my consent. I do not say that I will or will not, but probably will if everything is as it was explained to me to-day. I want to see a fine casino up there. However the free gift of the right of way through our streets was a right nice present. I would like to have had it myself."

Before the road can be built the consent of a majority of property holders along the proposed lines must be given in writing. Senator Leddy said that he had already secured a large number and thought he would not have much difficulty in getting the rest.

MANITOU NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Nichols, Sr., are Chicago visitors.

The locusts are in bloom and Manitou avenue is a big flower garden.

Great preparations are being made for the horse races on the 4th, 5th and 6th.

Mrs. J. R. Wheeler of Dunlap, Ia., and son are at the Barker for the third season.

The Duke of Newcastle and Gambier Bolton are at the Barker hotel for a few days.

Mrs. Carey's Wax Works will be the attraction at Wheeler hall next Thursday evening.

An excursion party of from 90 to 100 Denver advertising men will take dinner at the Cliff Sunday.

A large Raymond excursion party will arrive in Manitou this evening and another Monday evening.

Mr. H. C. Broadhead of Pennsylvania, a large capitalist, and member of a family well known in Washington, is at the Barker.

Manager Walker has the Manitou house open and it is rapidly filling with guests. Among the guests is Edmund Bliss of New York.

Manager Barker says his hotel is filling up nicely. His business for June exceeds last year and May was much larger than last year.

Hugo Langewitz, a reporter on a paper at Riga, Russia, is at the Cliff and proposes to write up the country. A. Taurmal of Bangkok is also a guest of the house.

Mrs. J. S. Botsford and Mrs. B. F. Deakerage, maid and child, of Kansas City, are at the Barker. They were guests of Mr. Barker at the Manitou fourteen years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Finney, H. A. McCrainey and wife of Kansas City, and Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Clarke of Hartford, Conn., are guests of the Barker for the season.

The first hop of the season at the Cliff will be given to-night. The new orchestra arrived yesterday. It is the Harris-Richter orchestra of Denver, numbers five pieces and superior to any orchestra Manitou has ever had before.

Manitou is in the throes of a sensation. The wife of a citizen who has lately arrived from Nebraska and attempted to regulate the county generally with a small newspaper has begun divorce proceedings. One act of cruelty alleged is that he sent her a telegram announcing the serious illness of a brother and railroaded her off out of the country. She has returned and is making things warm.

Mr. Richard T. Bolles of Denver has decided to take up his residence in Colorado Springs and has taken an office in the Hagerman block. Mr. Bolles is wealthy and is largely interested in Mollie Gibson, Argentum Juniata and in Pecos Valley enterprises. His coming to Colorado Springs will be an addition to the city worth having.

Emery P. Moon furnishes the following record of the weather for the week ending June 14, 1893, taken at Hustead, Colo.: Highest temperature, 94° on the 12th; lowest temperature, 44° on the 12th; weekly mean temperature, 68.85°. Direction of the wind, veering two days, south four days, north one day.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

For annum.....$6 00 Six months.....$3 00
Three months.....1 50 One month..... 50

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

For annum.....$1 25 Six months..... 75
Three months..... 50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of THE GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

W. A. PLATT, Editor. H. A. RISLEY, Manager.

COLORADO'S NEW COMMISSIONER.

As we announced it would do, several days since, the Committee of the State Boards of Trade has decided to carry out the project of placing a special commissioner at the World's Fair to look after Colorado interests, and has appointed Captain M. L. De Coursey, of this city, as such commissioner. The action of the committee in both respects will be generally commended. The plan has been cordially endorsed by our leading business men, both here and in other cities of the State; and carried out, as it undoubtedly will be, in an energetic and politic manner, it will almost certainly result in much good to Colorado.

The new Commissioner, Captain De Coursey, is well known throughout the State, and is thoroughly familiar with all its interests. He is a man of much nobility and of excellent address, a good organizer and administrator, and possesses a wide acquaintance, both East and West, that especially qualifies him for such a post. Again we congratulate the State at large and Colorado Springs in particular, upon the success of the plan thus far, and upon the fact that the Committee have secured a man so well qualified in every respect for this responsible post as Captain De Coursey.

THE "ONE MENACE."

No longer ago than last fall, Democratic orators and newspapers, especially in the East, were telling the people that the one menace to the prosperity of this country was the McKinley act. The Democratic platform denounced the act in the most vigorous terms, Mr. Cleveland announced that he was consecrated to the task of Tariff Reform, and the party was pledged, as firmly and absolutely as ever a party was pledged to anything, to an immediate repeal of the "robber tariff."

Now Mr. Cleveland gravely announces to the country that the one menace to its prosperity is the Sherman silver act. This announcement is certainly an indirect statement that the tariff is not a "menace." It indicates a very decisive change in Mr. Cleveland's attitude. It seems to go far to prove that after a time is not a prophet. It suggests, to every thinking man, that if Mr. Cleveland was wrong about the "one menace" last fall, perhaps he may be wrong now.

We suspect that he is wrong. The whole history of this country proves that periods of tariff agitation and uncertainty are not periods of prosperity. Indeed, they cannot be. Manufacturers are not going to extend their plants, or put money into new enterprises, when they realize that within a year or two the tariff on their product may be lowered or taken off altogether. A period of tariff agitation is necessarily a period of contraction, and affects all business, manufacturing and other. Even if our gold reserve were not below $100,000,000, even if the government were not obliged by law to buy a large amount of silver each month, business would not be apt to be in an especially flourishing condition, with the menace of free trade hanging over the country. In fact, when the situation is analyzed, it appears that the real trouble with business is not so much any law now existing as the fact that we have a Democratic administration and a Democratic Congress, and nobody knows what they are going to do.

In other words the "one menace" to the prosperity of the country is Mr. Cleveland's party.

AINSWORTH AND HOLMAN RESPONSIBLE.

A sufficient time has now elapsed since the collapse of Ford's old theater in Washington to get in a large amount of evidence as to the condition of the building before it fell, as to the reasons for its use in an unsafe state, and as to the responsibility of various persons for the catastrophe.

The immediate responsibility for the fall seems to rest upon Colonel Ainsworth, who was in charge of the building. He knew that alterations were in progress—in fact he had ordered them—and he knew, or at any rate it was his business to know, that those alterations would endanger the building and the lives of the people in it. He knew also, or should have known, of the rickety condition of the building, and of the fact that it had been overloaded. The responsibility for the loss of life rests therefore primarily and directly upon him, and he should be made to answer for it.

Ultimately, however, the responsibility rests upon the House of Representatives. Under the Holman regime it has been impossible to obtain appropriations necessary to keep the government buildings in good condition. There is no place of storage for government records and "stock," and the various department buildings are therefore encumbered with tons of material that ought to be kept in a warehouse constructed especially for the purpose. A bill for the construction of such a warehouse was passed by the Senate, but the House failed to act upon it. Ultimately, therefore, it is upon Mr. Holman and his colleagues that the responsibility rests for the unsafe condition of the building which collapsed, and of several other buildings still in use but which have not yet fallen down. The Holman type of "economy" is very costly in the end.

MANITOU'S NEW RAILWAY.

At last the Manitou Common Council has granted a franchise for an electric railway through their village from the Rio Grande depot to the Iron Spring. The road is to be begun Sept. 1, and finished within two years. The grantee is Senator Teddy.

Manitou has long needed just such a means of rapid transit, and might have had it long ago, if the Council had been far-sighted enough to grant the franchise to the Colorado Springs Electric railway. When that railway was projected, efforts were made to obtain the privilege of going through Manitou to the Iron Spring, but the Council refused to grant it, and only reluctantly gave the road an entrance into the town as far as the Rio Grande depot. The result has been that passengers have either had to walk a mile up hill to get to the Iron Spring and the Pike's Peak road, or have been obliged to submit to the extortions of the hackmen who have been so long the bane of Manitou. If the Council had granted the franchise at first, it would have benefited the place, and most people in Manitou now are persuaded of that fact.

Even now, if the franchise had been given to the present road, an extension of its line could have been made at a much smaller cost than an entirely new line, and one fare would have carried passengers from Red Rock Canon to the Iron Spring, whereas under the new arrangement two fares must be paid, and a change of cars must be made.

Nevertheless, it will be better for Manitou to have a separate railway than to have none at all, and if Senator Teddy succeeds in his project, as we hope he may, it will undoubtedly be a good thing for the place. Whether the new line can be made to pay is a question that chiefly interests its projectors; but if it is built, the convenience of it will be so great that it will no doubt continue to be operated, certainly during the summer months, and perhaps all the year round. THE GAZETTE has been, and is, heartily in favor of all measures that will advance the prosperity of our neighboring towns; and we congratulate the people of Manitou upon having elected a Council which seems willing to conduct affairs upon a broad gauge policy.

THE CONGRESS OF BANKERS.

This week one of the most important of the series of World's Fair Congresses holds its sessions in Chicago—the congress of bankers. The banks of the country are perhaps more deeply and vitally interested in its financial welfare than any other class of institutions. Their managers and directors are men who make a constant study of financial conditions. Their collective wisdom, brought to bear upon the present situation, should furnish some valuable results.

It is the fashion among the Anarchistic press to denounce bankers as gorgons and sharks, and to attribute to them all the evil of the body politic. The Rocky Mountain News, for instance, spoke last week of the coming congress:

> Taken collectively, as welded together by inexorable associated interests, the body is perhaps the most dangerous to society that exists—incomparably more dangerous for its combustible possibilities than all the extreme Socialists and mad Anarchists that darken the social horizon. Dangerous because of its stupendous influence in shaping the financial legislation of the world, and the soulless manner in which it has used its power and plainly indicates its intension of using it in the future.

Such rant as this is a disgrace to the community that supports such an organ of anarchy as The News. Every thinking man knows that the bankers of Colorado are among our most public spirited citizens, and that they form always one of the very best elements in the community. It is to them that every man with a subscription-paper for the benefit of any good cause goes first, and rarely is their aid refused. It is to them, as a matter of course, that every man who needs money for capital to develop his property. In times of general depression and scarcity of money, it is the bankers who do more than any one else to tide over the emergency and to steady the public confidence.

The coming Congress at Chicago will have some most interesting topics to consider, even aside from the immediate financial situation; and not the least important is the threat of the Administration to revive the "wildcat banks," that were such a nuisance and such a source of danger to the country in the days before the war. There seems to be no room for doubt that the Administration is working hard to arrange a "deal," whereby, in return for the repeal of the Sherman act, which Mr. Cleveland considers the "one menace" to the prosperity of the country, a repeal of the tax on State banks will be offered to the Southern Democrats, among whose constituents the "wildcat" currency idea is very popular. The congress at Chicago, representing as it does, the opinion of many of the ablest financiers of the country, should not omit to memorialize the Congress of the United States, which contains many of the very worst financiers of the country, upon this most important topic.

But this subject, though one of the most important, is only one of several which will occupy the attention of the Bankers' congress. Its sessions will be of interest to every citizen, and we trust that its deliberations may prove profitable to those in attendance and to the country at large.

PROGRESS OF THE BERING SEA CASE.

Public interest in the Bering Sea arbitration seems to be in a state of suspense. The arguments of counsel are so long and so technical that only those who know something of law are able easily to follow them; and the press dispatches give but a meagre outline of most of the proceedings of the tribunal. A brief summary of the case as it stands may help the reader to follow the remainder of it with more profit and more interest.

Without going into detail at all, it may be said that the British and the American cases differ totally in their methods of treatment as well as in their points of view. The difference is so fundamental that it seems that no compromise is possible. The British stand on the letter of international law as already declared. They push the three-mile limit to its most extreme deductions. Because one marine league, in ancient times, used to be the limit within which anything in the water could be protected by guns on shore, they affirm that outside of that limit, nothing (in American waters) may be protected from British aggression unless it is personal property. On the eastern coast, Great Britain claims the most elastic application of the league limit, stretching it from headland to headland, many miles apart, so as to keep American fishermen out of the bays and gulfs of Canada and Newfoundland. On the Alaskan side of the Continent, the British want the league limit to follow all the indentations of the coast.

The case of the United States has been based upon a principle which may be new to international law, but which is certainly equitable and just. Disregarding all bickerings about the league limit, disavowing all intention of keeping the Bering a closed sea, the American counsel claim that since the seal here breeds upon United States property (the Pribyloff islands), since those islands are its home, to which it returns year after year, since protection to this herd, and a limitation of the numbers that may be killed each year, is the only way to save it from utter destruction, and to prevent the entire loss to the civilized world of a most valuable animal, therefore that seal herd is property of the United States, and can be protected even in the open sea, and the destruction of the herd anywhere is *contra bonos mores*, as the lawyers have it—against the interest of mankind in general.

At first our case was not put upon this ground. Mr. Bayard did much to prejudice it, first by ordering seizures of sealers on a ground that was untenable, and then by backing down and giving in to the British demands. Fortunately, our minister to England at that time, Mr. E. G. Phelps, was a much abler and more learned man than Mr. Bayard, and saved our case from collapsing until Mr. Blaine took hold of the State Department. Under his management it was placed on the broad ground outlined above.

If the majority of the arbitrators agree to take the broad ground, we win our case by default, for the British counsel have made no serious attempt to argue it on that ground. If the arbitrators shrink from establishing a new principle, beneficent though it may be, and stick to the narrow and traditional view, the decision will probably be against us.

It is a splendid opportunity that is presented to the arbitrators to establish an international principle of the highest value. We trust they will be broad-minded enough to take the nineteenth century view of it.

THE STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The convention of the Sunday School teachers that met in Denver during the past week was a large one, and much good practical work was done which will be helpful during the coming year to the teachers who took part in it. Most of the discussions were upon useful topics, and there was a good deal of actual illustration of methods which were advocated by various speakers.

The last day of the session, however, was distinguished by proceedings some of which were useless and some not altogether creditable to the good sense or sound judgment of the members. It is a strange fact that conventions of this sort so often seem to feel it their duty to piece out the wisdom of the Almighty by adding a list of prohibitions to those laid down in the Decalogue. This particular convention formulated only four new commandments: "Thou shalt not dance," "Thou shalt not play cards," "Thou shalt not go to the theater," and "Thou shalt not drink any drink which contains alcohol." Some of the members wanted it to go further, and add, "Thou shalt not vote for any but Prohibitionist candidates," but the majority fortunately saw the need of drawing the line somewhere, and voted this down. Still others wanted to amend the Fourth Commandment, by adding, "Thou shalt not attend the World's Fair if the gates are kept open on Sunday," but this proposition was modified.

Fortunately, the resolutions of this convention have no binding force upon the Sunday School teachers of the State, who may still reserve their right of private judgment on questions of morals.

It would not be fair, however, to give the impression that the most important work of the convention, or the greater part of its time, was devoted to the resolutions mentioned. On the whole it was undoubtedly a profitable meeting, and should be productive of much good in the months to come.

OPEN ON SUNDAY.

Chief-Justice Fuller, sitting in Circuit Court of Appeals, has decided that the Fair shall be open on Sundays—at any rate that is the practical effect of his decision over-ruling the injunction granted by Justice Woods against Sunday opening. An appeal might be taken to the full bench of the Supreme Court, but if it were, the case could not be decided until after the Fair is over.

It is a dishonor to the nation that the agitation in favor of Sunday opening should have resulted in this way; and in particular it is most dishonoring to the Chicago Directory, who accepted the government appropriation with the condition of Sunday closing annexed, and ever since have used every effort in their power to break faith with the United States.

In the minds of a great many good people the question will at once arise whether it is right to go to the Fair at all, now that Sunday opening is to be put into effect. This is a question which everyone must decide for himself, just as he must decide whether it is right for him to ride on week days on a street railway that runs cars on Sunday. Many good people will not ride in any public conveyance on Sunday. Many others, perhaps just as sincere Christians, use the street cars to go to church.

This is a question upon which the religious papers are divided. The Sunday School Times, for instance, thinks that Christian people should "boycott" the Fair, and do all they can to make it a failure. The Christian Union, on the other hand, believes that such a course would be a great mistake. We believe the majority of church members will endorse the latter position. By attending the Fair on week days they will certainly not be doing anything to make Sunday opening a success. By staying away they will deprive themselves of much pleasure and profit, and will decrease the week-day attendance. It seems hardly necessary that Christian people should punish themselves and injure a grand national enterprise, for the sake of administering a rebuke which probably will not be felt by a few men in Chicago who have a defective sense of honor.

Still there will be many good people who will stay away, because their consciences will not allow them to go. It is a question for individual decision, and if anyone, after looking over the case with all the light he can get, resolves that it would be wicked for him to go, he will do well to stay at home.

THE PANAMA CULPRITS.

The release of the men convicted, sentenced and imprisoned for their participation in the Panama swindle will cause some surprise everywhere, and much commotion in the French Republic. The ground of their release is technical—that the statute of limitations covered the case, and that the indictment should therefore have been quashed.

The imprisonment of these criminals—for the sentence decreeing their release does not decrease the criminality of their offense—has been short out of all proportion to their crime; but their punishment has been great nevertheless, and if the present state of public opinion in France continues, it is by no means ended. If these men have consciences, if they have even sensibility to the regard of their fellow men, the punishment of their misdeeds will follow them to the end of their lives. In their case, the lines of Sir Walter Raleigh may apply, in the reverse sense:

> Stone walls do not a prison make,
> Nor iron bars a cage.

Their stone walls will be in the knowledge that the civilized world knows and condemns their heartless swindle; their iron bars will be the execration of the thousands whose hoarded earnings, the savings of a lifetime, they frittered away upon a flimsy pretext.

"GERMAN DAY" IN CHICAGO AND BERLIN—A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST.

It was a noteworthy coincidence that brought the elections for the Reichstag and the celebration of German day at the World's Fair. The latter was set because it was the Kaiser's birthday; and it is possible the elections were set on June 15th for the same reason, because Prince Bismarck thought it a lucky day. But the manner of its celebration in Berlin and Chicago respectively was very significant, and points a moral that the Kaiser ought to be wise enough to take to heart.

In Chicago, there was present the largest crowd that has assembled on any day since the opening. There was manifest a feeling of good will toward Germany that was spontaneous and hearty, and a pride both in the Fatherland and in the new home of their adoption that was entirely creditable to the German-American celebrants. The only discordant note was the presence, in a conspicuous place, of that man without a country, that "statesman out of a job," Carl Schurz. But the celebration as a whole was a splendid success.

In Berlin the day was celebrated by the utter and disastrous overthrow at the polls of every candidate who favored the Emperor's pet measure, the Army bill, and by a tremendous increase in the Socialist vote. Present advices indicate a generally similar result throughout the Empire.

The contrast is significant, and should be instructive to the ruler of Germany.

There is no lack of personal loyalty to the crown among Germans in general—in fact, we take it that the Germans are rather proud of their impulsive and hot-headed Kaiser. There is certainly no lack of patriotism among the German people—indeed, there is no people more devoted to their Fatherland. But their loyalty is not slavish submission, their patriotism does not consider it necessary to turn the whole nation into an armed camp in time of peace. If they respect their sovereign, they also respect themselves; and they have given fair notice to the Kaiser that a Frederick the Great style of ruler is out of date at this end of the nineteenth century, and that his own will is not to be the supreme law.

There is in the German people the same blood that has made a self-governing people in England, in North America and in Australasia. The Germans, not having the admixture of Danish and Norman spirit, nor the training of a century of freedom and self-reliance in a new country, may be slower than the British or the American, but at bottom there is the same instinct for freedom, the same sturdy sense of self-respect. It is a great people; and if William will be content to lead and guide it, instead of attempting to drive it with goads, he may be one of the most useful and one of the best beloved sovereigns that ever sat upon a throne.

CHARACTER AND PARTISANSHIP.

Some of the Democratic members of Congress who have been in Washington since the 4th of March seeking to get offices for their constituents are becoming very much disgusted. They are willing, in order to get rid of Republican incumbents and to make places for their own friends, to make charges of "offensive partisanship," but they are not willing to try to hunt up charges against the personal character of the present officials. But the President is not satisfied with charges of mere partisanship. If he is going to turn a man out of office, he does not want to do it openly because the man is a Republican, he prefers if possible to blacken the man's character before he puts him out of the public service.

This policy, which was largely pursued under Cleveland's former administration, puts a premium on spying, on scullery gossip, on mean and underhand methods of all sorts. Committees go about, like the one that is nominally "investigating" the New York Custom House now, trying to hunt up something discreditable against men in office, and for that purpose taking the testimony of sneaks, perjurers, and everybody who had any grudge against anybody in the service and wants to get revenge.

This mean, hypocritical, and altogether outrageous and abominable policy is adopted under cover of "Civil Service Reform." Mere partisanship is not allowed to put out an incumbent, and so the Clevelandoiters extol the virtue of the President in not making spoils out of public office; but the real working of the plan is a thousand times worse than the spoils system. The Cleveland variety of Civil Service Reform sends out a "smelling committee" with a drag-net, and while it turns Republicans out, and puts Democrats in, just as surely if not quite as swiftly as the old plan, it also employs the most dishonorable devices for injuring the personal character of the men it undertakes to victimize. Such a proceeding is a travesty of "reform," and deserves the execration of every honest and fair-minded citizen.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Full returns from the German elections show that the opponents of the Army bill have a majority of the seats already filled; but their majority is not large, and in the districts in which ballots are to be retaken, the government counts upon securing a majority.

The very success of the Socialists in the elections already held may lead to their defeat in the remaining districts, for it has frightened the Conservative voters of all parties, who are now more likely to unite in support of anti-Socialist candidates, regardless of the effect upon the Army bill.

In its last analysis, the pending conflict in Germany is not upon any particular measure, it is a struggle between socialism and imperialism. Socialism in Germany does not mean just what socialism means in this country, for here our citizens enjoy almost all the rights and liberties for which German socialists are struggling. Still, the success of socialism there would be a step towards democracy, and a vigorous, if not a fatal, blow at imperialism. It may be that the German people are prepared for such a change, but we doubt it; and we rather expect, now that the contest is narrowed down in this way, that for this time at least imperialism will come out ahead.

A Child Knows the Comfort, Luxury and Healthfulness of a

MODERN Ideas of HEALTHFUL Dress are PERFECTED in this WAIST.

Worn by over a million Mothers, Misses and Children. Buttons at front instead of clasps. Clamp Buckles at hips for hose supporters. Tape fastened buttons—won't pull off. Cord edge button holes—won't wear out. All sizes; all shapes. Full or slim bust; long or short waists. Sold by all Leading Retailers. *Send for Circular.*

FERRIS BROS., Manufacturers and Patentees, 341 Broadway, New York.

OLD GLORY'S BIRTHDAY.

The American flag, the Stars and Stripes, attained its 116th birthday yesterday. On the 14th of June, 1777, the Congress passed an act adopting it as the national emblem. There were thirteen stars then in the field of blue, and thirteen stripes. When Vermont and Kentucky were admitted on May 1, 1795, two stars were added to the Union, and two stripes were added to the thirteen. Still another star and stripe were added on the admission of Indiana in 1816, and it was not until April 13, 1818, that the present fashion of keeping the stripes unchanged, while adding a star for every new State admitted was adopted.

The Stars and Stripes was first as a national emblem by John Paul Jones, who ran it to the masthead of the Ranger when he started from Portsmouth on his memorable cruise in British waters. It was first used on land in the disastrous campaign which ended in the capture of Philadelphia by Lord Howe.

A national flag is an arbitrary thing, designed and made to order; but after it has been used for many years, after men have fought under its folds and seen it waving both in the smoke of battle and over peaceful homes, a sentiment attaches to it which is one of the deepest and strongest in human nature. It typifies love of country, one of the highest and holiest sentiments of the heart, and that is why the whole nation was electrified when General Dix sent that immortal dispatch to New Orleans before the war began: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." The sentiment that honors and loves the national emblem is one of the safeguards of the Republic. "Long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Ex-President Harrison is enjoying the World's Fair, wandering about the grounds hand in hand with his little grandson. We suspect he is having more fun than if he had been re-elected last fall. The way in which he is seeing the Fair is a fine illustration of American institutions. He is there, not as an Ex-President, but as a plain American citizen and more especially as a grandfather, and he is having a much more pleasant and profitable time than as if he were attended by a suite of officials and retainers, as any European ex-ruler would be.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, C. F. Murray, has written a two-column communication to the Rocky Mountain News in defense of the spoils system as applied by the present Populist State government. The letter does not make out a case for the Populists, but it does most effectively prove that Mr. Murray is totally unfit for the duties of his office. Such a lot of Populistic rant, vulgar, blasphemous, ungrammatical, tedious, it is one of the most disgusting performances ever perpetrated by an officer of the State.

A confirmation of the report that Minister Blount wants to come home comes from Mexico. Mr. Crittenden, our Consul-General there, has been asked to accept the post of Minister to Hawaii. If Mr. Crittenden is wise, he will stay in Mexico. There is little honor or credit to be won as the representative of this administration at Honolulu.

TO BUILD UP both the flesh and the strength of pale, puny, scrofulous children, get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the best thing known for a wasted body and a weakened system. It thoroughly purifies the blood, enriches it, and makes effective every natural means of cleansing, repairing and nourishing the system. In recovering from "La Grippe," pneumonia, fevers, or other debilitating diseases, nothing can equal it as an appetizing, restorative tonic to bring back health and vigor. Cures nervous and general debility.

Purify and rid your blood of the taints and poisons that make it easy for disease to fasten its hold.

The "Discovery" is the only blood-cleanser, flesh-builder, and strength-restorer so thorough in its effects that it can be *guaranteed*. It doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

There's no uncertainty about Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors will pay you $500 cash if they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case.

FOOD OF FAMOUS MEN.

SOME LIVE TO EAT, AND OTHERS EAT TO LIVE.

America's Leading Epicure Has Simple Tastes—Russell Sage's Tonic—Chauncey M. Depew's Dinner Tipple—Collis P. Huntington Dotes on Tomatoes.

Special Correspondence

NEW YORK, June 12.—Robert B. Roosevelt has been called Sam Ward's successor in the position of America's leading epicure, and probably few New Yorkers will dispute his title to that honor. It is interesting, therefore, to note what he said in describing an ideal American feast, and his sayings may well lead the account of what and how some prominent citizens eat. The notion was once popular that rich men lived on the fat of the land, but today there are many people who will hardly believe that a man who can afford pate de foie gras every day should live on stale bread and plain meat and potatoes.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

A moment's thought, however, will bring to light the fact that a millionaire's stomach is constructed on similar principles to a hod carrier's. He may be a little more liable to gout, but he is also liable to dyspepsia. Pastries are very much alike in all the human race, and though they are often cultivated they work about alike wherever they are found. Moreover, the chemical constituents of human beings are about the same in every instance, and a man needs just the same proportion of carbohydrate, protein and fat whether he be rich or poor. The statistics of the Bureau... [illegible] ... and the plum puddings are dear to every poor man's reach.

Roosevelt's ideas, however, are interesting as showing that he has really bestowed thought on the subject of eating—much thought, too—whereas most men have obeyed the Bible injunction... He says: "I... look for an occasion sufficiently... to justify the giving of a purely American dinner with its home... its blue fish, its simple broths... cooked with the flavor of the... of the tiresome and absurd fagot of... herbs which disgusts with itself... Let us imagine a dinner beginning with a boiled fish—not a salmon, for that is too rich for an elaborate dinner and is worthy of making a feast by itself, but one of the innumerable American varieties... choice... preparation.

"Then, at... the turkey, that national bird which is to be found nowhere else in such perfection; afterward terrapin and fried oysters, not the cold, clammy, uncooked ones which fashion requires us to outrage an empty stomach with. For game... duck or Maine ... venison... the... give him straight out American grande... and not feeble imitations, although a... interpolations are vandalisms, for dinner should be dinner and dessert dessert. Then for the latter have something satisfying to the natural longing for sweets, no gateaux... but a pumpkin or mince pie or one of the innumerable puddings that are puddings—plum or batter or cabinet or cream.

"The additions that may be made to this list are too numerous to mention. Then the wines that take the prizes at the expositions held in the capitals of all Europe, but which are neglected at home, the vintages of California, the rich, full, fruity, red and white wines, not the wretched thin vin ordinaire, or wood and vinegar, continually served to us under various appellations, and winding up with a good glass of digestive old bourbon or rye whisky."

"But what of French cookery?" Mr. Roosevelt was asked, and he replied with emphasis that French cooks do not know how to cook. "The lands of civilization," he went on, "have succumbed to the dynasty of the French bill of fare, with its execrable language and its continual craft upon the least epicurean of modern inventions, the tin can, for nothing can be worse than the tin can contents, except it be perhaps the regeneration flabby, tasteless filet de boeuf, which has as its only recommendation that it is as costly as it is wretched. Everywhere one may travel he will find a copy, more or less deteriorated, of the menu which is set before him. Even good old staid Holland has fallen before the wiles of the charmer, and I remember that the Holland society could get few original Dutch dishes to celebrate their first dinner."

It would be difficult to find a more emphatic dissent from these ideas than was presented by Mr. Richard A. McCurdy, the president of the Mutual Life Insurance company, when he was asked if a man could not live as well in New York as anywhere else on earth.

"Certainly not," he said, "because the American people have eliminated the onion and the soupcon of garlic, which are a most universal in true French cooking. I do not speak of the sweets now, of course, but from the merest suspicion of onions in the soup to the composition of the salad these flavors prevail in French and Italian cookery.

"Again, where in New York, unless you go to a French restaurant, can you get a salad with a delicately chopped bit of chervil in it, as is universal on the continent? Why, an American salad to a person just home from the other side looks absolutely naked. It is a most indecent. If you want French cooking as nearly correct as may be in New York, go to some unpretending table d'hote or to some basement cafe in the French quarter. If you get back alive, you will have dined. It is true that a good many of our rich men have imported French chefs and pay them enormous wages, but when they get one over here the first thing they do is to give him instructions to conform to American tastes, and what can the poor chef do? He has to obey orders, and he has to cook to suit American palates."

Russell Sage does not keep a French chef. There are people who say that he would not be likely to do so even if he liked French cookery, which he does not. He is one of the few business men in New York who dine in the middle of the day, though he calls his dinner a luncheon, and when the average New Yorker is dining he indulges in something at home which is "high tea," unless he is entertaining guests. In that case it becomes a sure enough dinner.

He breakfasts early, 7.30 or 8 a. m., and very simply, the meal consisting of a steak or chops, a baked potato, a roll and a dish of wheaten grits. Of the last dish he is especially fond, and he says that he eats it 365 mornings in the year and that it always agrees with him. "I eat," he says, "what agrees with me and do without what does not. Six months in the year I have baked or stewed apples for breakfast. I am fond of fruit and find it beneficial to me."

Mr. Sage's luncheon or dinner almost invariably consists of a cut of roast meat, either beef or lamb, with bread and butter and fruit, and, if it be summer, or tea if it be winter. He drinks coffee at breakfast and tea with the evening meal. He cares... does not care for excepting in warm weather, but when it is cool he takes a tablespoonful of bourbon whisky in water immediately after breakfast, declaring that it is a first rate tonic.

His "tea" is almost like the other two meals, consisting, as a rule, of steak, chops or broiled chicken, with the usual accompaniments of potatoes and bread, though he sometimes takes biscuits. He is particular to a degree about his bread and has it always homemade, of the lightest and whitest. There is, as Mr. McCurdy says, a great difference between high living and good living, and many men in New York to whom Russell Sage's income would seem a princely fortune live higher than he does, though there are few who live better than he does—that is, if excellence and simplicity of food constitute good living.

One who has attended any considerable number of the great dinners at which Chauncey Depew is so often seen would be inclined to think that he was a high liver in any and on all occasions, for though the public banquets are by no means the best examples of the epicureanism to be had even at second rate restaurants, yet they are always pretentious and sometimes well cooked.

Mr. Depew, however, is rather a plain liver, though not so plain a one as Mr. Sage. He says, "If a man cannot deny himself at a banquet he has no business to go to one." And accordingly he selects from the menu a simple dinner and eats only what he has selected, though of course the entire series of courses is served to him. This dinner, though simple by comparison, is really somewhat elaborate repast, but nothing is included in it which he deems injurious to his health. He eschews all pastry and all ices, but eats freely of meat and vegetables. "I eat all vegetables freely in season," he says, "and for that matter out of season as well in these days of ... " He is very temperate in the use of wines, seldom drinking more than half a bottle and never tasting more than one kind at a meal. Champagne is his choice, because he says he is more likely to get it pure than he is if he takes anything else.

Collis P. Huntington, the great railway magnate, is another example of the men who live simply, although they can easily afford pie at every meal. He is said to be worth $50,000,000. He, like Mr. Sage, clings to his early habits so tenaciously as to dine at 1 o'clock instead of 6 or 7. His breakfast consists of a steak or chop, a baked potato, bread and butter and tea. His dinner is almost invariably a piece of roast beef, with bread and butter and vegetables and weak tea. His supper is of cold meats, bread and butter and tea. He never drinks coffee. He is extremely fond of fresh vegetables and eats almost all kinds in season, but his favorite is the tomato. Potatoes he always wants baked.

Mr. Huntington says that he believes a person ought to eat whatever suits his appetite, but that he ought to be able to satisfy himself with whatever he may be able to get. "I pity the man," he said, "who is constantly fussing himself with thinking about what he shall get to eat." The very simple diet described is the one to which he confines himself winter and summer, hardly ever making any change except as to the vegetables, which he changes from time to time according to the season. Sweets of all kinds he avoids carefully, having noticed that the taste for them and believing them to be injurious to him.

The late Jay Gould lived plainly from choice. The late William H. Vanderbilt also eschewed high living. He had no taste for wine or liquor and never indulged in it, though if he were in company where his refusal to do so would be conspicuous he would raise his glass to his lips and set it down with the contents untasted. He said once when questioned by a friend as to his habits of living: "I have been accustomed ever since I was a boy to plain, wholesome living, and I attribute my uniformly good health to that fact and to my regular habits. I have my ills and aches like almost all other men, but I am free from spells of sickness." This was about two years before Mr. Vanderbilt died.

RUSSELL SAGE.

Roscoe Conkling was probably the most conspicuous example of abstinence that was really austere that was ever known among the men of note in this country. He not only abstained from rich food, but abstained from food altogether in a way that seemed impossible for a man of his robust physique who worked as hard as he did. It was known of him on very many occasions that after working at his office all day with nothing to eat after his breakfast he would go to a restaurant and take simply a chicken sandwich and a glass of milk as a preparation for a hard night's work. After awhile his health broke down.

There is a moral to this, of course, but the reader will have to find it out for himself. Conkling was successful. So is Roosevelt, and so are the others. Doubtless each one of them would attribute his success, in part at least, to his habits of living. Very likely each one is right, but it seems somewhat puzzling to him who desires an example.

DAVID A. CURTIS.

"APPLES OF SODOM."

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE ON SEEKING AND HOLDING OFFICE.

He Says It Corrupts Politics and Mars Manhood—Its Effect on Character and Morality—Duty of Honest Citizens—Misconception of the Pecuniary Profit.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—No one thing so vulgarizes or degrades American politics or renders public service so inefficient as the general struggle for office which accompanies any and every change of administration. This was not so in the early days of the republic, but for more than 50 years all parties, whatever the title or assumption, have acted on the pernicious principle that to the victors belong the spoils. Scarcely any thoughtful person would attempt to defend the practice on moral or rational grounds. It is wholly and viciously political, one of the debased methods of securing success at the polls. But founded on what is supposed to be self interest and fostered by political managers and schemers generally, it is not hard to understand why it should retain so strong a hold on the average mind and be so difficult to abolish.

The adoption of civil service reform, ardently advocated by a highly respectable minority, is accounted by many as a political dream, never to be realized. It does not belong, they say, to what they are so fond of calling practical politics—that is, the kind of politics which materially benefits party and partisans. If that reform could be carried out, what a change it would work in our politics, and how far it would go toward the purification of our elections! How comparatively quiet our campaigns would be, and how greatly the literature of calumny and falsehood would be curtailed!

If the great body of voters in the land had no other inducement or expectation than the triumph of their particular party, irrespective of some kind of gain directly or indirectly for themselves, caucuses, public meetings, ratifications, parades, processions, bonfires, torchlights, powder burning and the license, noise and confusion that are to all sober minded citizens a periodic and infernal nuisance would be at least abated. It is a question if such measures and demonstrations produce any appreciable result at any rate, especially since both sides indulge in them. If both sides would abstain from them by agreement, what a vast amount of breath, labor, trouble, money, clamor and miscellaneous offensiveness would be saved, and saved to the comfort and credit of the country!

HE WANTED A FOREIGN MISSION.

Only a certain number of men get office, after all, but what hosts of men look for and labor for it, do mean, false, unworthy things in the hope of getting it and are disappointed, humiliated, shamed, to no purpose in the end. It might be thought that one hard lesson, one bitter experience, would serve them. But it does not, nor do many lessons. After one or repeated defeats they believe they will have better luck next time, and with this idea they continue their efforts in vain until all their independence and self respect is crushed. When they attain that pitiable stage, they often become hangers on to their party, tools, politicians, mere doers of dirty work, and die in the mire they have sunk into.

The fate of an officeholder is often worse than that of an office seeker. The latter may, after reiterated rebuffs, get so tired of, so repelled by them, as to turn his mind and attention to earning an honest livelihood. For the man who has once secured office reform is usually impossible. His single success dooms him. He never ceases afterward to be an office seeker. However limited his deserts or qualifications, he feels wronged when any one is preferred to him. He is convinced that his party is under lasting obligations to him; that it owes him whatever he is inclined to ask for; that the debt can never be fully repaid.

He is the sort of man who thinks if he does not say that republics are ungrateful, the cause of ingratitude being in his mind that he has not got some position for which he is notoriously unfitted. He wants it, and that should be sufficient reason why he should have it. He cannot or will not rise above his narrow selfishness, his towering egotism. Office seeking and officeholding are prone to develop in the human heart any number of weaknesses and vanities and not a few more serious defects.

They cannot do it, of course, and as a consequence they grow more servile on one hand and more contemptuous on the other, thus deteriorating more and more with their lengthened bondage. They may attempt to throw it off, but the attempt usually fails. Possession of office seems to unfit one for living otherwise. Having surrendered so much for it, the holders rarely object to surrendering more and more until they have at last nothing to part with. In truth, a career of officeholding of the ordinary sort tends to sap one's manliness, to make one a sham and a sycophant, to destroy every vestige of one's proper ambition.

The pecuniary profit of offices is singularly misconceived. The salaries of nearly all offices in the United States are notoriously small, but there is a widespread notion that certain perquisites atone for these. Just what the perquisites consist of nobody knows. They are ever shadowy and mysterious. Then vague stories are always afloat of men who have got rich in office without harm to their good name. If they have done so, why cannot others do it? Is not the experiment worth trying, especially when the experiment is a temptation in itself?

But the perquisites and the stories are, for the most part, untrustworthy. The perquisites, in the main, are not honest, any more than are the fortunes made. Men who get rich in office are guilty, as a rule, of fraud or something worse, whether their reputations suffer publicly or not. Officeholding, when the office is legitimately conducted, is rarely lucrative, nor is it elevating, distinguishing or satisfactory, as many who have obtained it have discovered, but too late. Office is a fetich to which everything may be offered, but which makes no return.

A most unhappy example of the effect of greed of office was that of George J. Stannard not long after the war. It was widely commented on at the time and is still remembered. Its moral is as fresh today as it was 25 years ago. An esteemed citizen of Vermont, when Sumter was fired on he raised a regiment and entered the field. Proving a gallant soldier, he rose to the rank of major general. He was in every great battle fought by the Army of the Potomac, was several times wounded and lost an arm in the service. He particularly distinguished himself at Gettysburg, having been largely instrumental in repelling the brilliant and memorable charge of Pickett's division, which may have changed the fate of the republic.

When Grant was elected, he was anxious to be appointed collector of a district in his native state. Some of his friends labored to dissuade him, telling him the place was not worth at most above $2,500. But the fever of office was upon him. He persisted and won. Universally liked, he was a very popular incumbent and paid dear for his popularity. In a few months everything went wrong in his office and with him. An investigation was made. He was short in his accounts. Neither he nor any one else knew what had become of the money, but it had clean gone. He was declared a defaulter and dismissed from his place—bankrupt, ruined in character beyond redemption. Nevertheless his intentions had been of the best. He had not stolen or misappropriated the government funds. He had simply lacked exactness and method, and the lack had destroyed him. Wretchedly poor, he was afterward made a subordinate doorkeeper in the house of representatives and within a year died there—obscure, friendless, broken hearted, the victim of ambition for office.

Everybody who is familiar with Washington and political circles here knows what mortification, trials and sufferings office seekers undergo periodically. And what is true of this capital is equally true of the minor capitals and every large city. The scramble for office is a national disgrace. Oh! what miserable shifts, meannesses, deceptions, will not humanity descend in that wild jostle and push? One cannot witness it without a prick of shame for his fellows. Men begin the search with considerable dignity, spirit and self esteem, and before they end they have hardly enough of those left to sustain the feeblest assumptions of virility.

The search as it goes on depletes their better nature until so little of it remains that it seems never to have existed. An office seeker appears determined to secure a place of some kind—anything rather than nothing. A western man went years ago to Washington, after the inauguration of a new president, intent on a foreign mission. He did not get it, but after lingering there for more than a year boasted that he had not failed altogether; that he had just been appointed deputy assistant of the senate coal keeper.

Office seeking is such a frenzied, consuming force that presidents dread it more than anything that belongs to their position. It has killed more than one chief executive. It is a wonder that it has not killed a dozen. Lincoln, when sympathy was expressed with him in the darkest days of the rebellion, said, with his sad, weary smile, "It isn't the responsibility of the war that worries me. It is the postoffice at Syracuse."

Politics as politics is not to be condemned. It is good for the country that there should be parties and that they should watch each other. It insures safe administration. But we have politics in excess, and continual office seeking degrades and defiles politics. Every honest, self respecting American should reflect long and seriously before seeking any office. When he has done so, he will be apt to refrain. We constantly hear that the office should seek the man. There are men whom the office seeks. There are also white blackbirds and two headed calves.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

MRS. POTTER PALMER'S OFFICE.

It Is Furnished by the Handiwork of Fisherwomen.

Special Correspondence.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—The office of Mrs. Potter Palmer in the Woman's building at the exposition in Chicago is being fitted up in an absolutely unique style. The only thing to be regretted is that it was not sooner completed. It will afford the only exhibition of fisherwomen's work that can be seen at the great fair. This will be used mostly on the walls. The furniture will be colonial, loaned chiefly from collections of antiques owned by private families in southern New Jersey.

The office is a front corner room on the first floor of the Woman's building. The walls are ecru tinted, and the windows have pane curtains of pongee silk. The decorations of ceiling and side walls consist of the draped seines, with their corks and balls, which when the hemp is new are very ornamental. The frieze consists of panner baskets set at regular intervals, with small seines draped between and eelpots here and there. One large seine 300 feet long is used. It is festooned gracefully, and the drapery is interspersed with fish scale, shells and plaques bearing pictures or shapes of fish and fish eating birds.

The scrapbasket which stands by Mrs. Palmer's century old colonial desk and secretary was made especially for her by some New Jersey fisherwomen. They constructed a basket out of the usual splints, which they bleached. It is decorated with silk cord in exactly the same way that hemp is used. When complete, the room will contain half a dozen very old tables—some known to have been in the William Penn family—a dozen antique chairs, a harpsichord, 4 feet wide, sofas, clocks, andirons, fenders, candlesticks, an old Dutch hanging lamp, an astral lamp and an ancient "dispatch box" or miniature trunk a foot long, in which parchment documents used to be carried.

One table will be devoted to an afternoon tea service; another will hold a case showing fishermen and women at work. It will be a shore scene, with sand and grass, some fishing boats, a lifeboat fully equipped, an icehouse, a fishing hut and cranberry and huckleberry bushes just as they grow. A number of fisher folk, men and women, together with a fish wagon drawn by a pair of mules, will finish the representation. Everything in the case but the figures was made by men and women in the life saving station at Mantoloking.

Mrs. Palmer says: "Any cabinet maker and upholster would have been delighted to furnish my office in the most approved style, but I prefer to give encouragement to a class of people who have always received the least, and I regard this as an opportunity to give such encouragement. I prefer the practical and useful above the ornamental, and besides I would rather have in my office the handiwork of these untutored women than all the china painting and art embroidery in the exhibition."

ANNIE ISABEL WILLIS.

OUR COMMISSIONER.

Captain De Coursey was Chosen to Represent the State.

Representatives of the Boards of Trade from other cities in the State were in the city yesterday to consult with the officers of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the appointment of a special commissioner at the World's Fair, whose duty it will be to direct travel this way.

Satisfactory reports were received from Denver, Pueblo and other points showing that the necessary money will be forthcoming.

After transacting some preliminary business the members of the committee unanimously voted to appoint Captain M. L. De Coursey of this city as the State agent. This selection will receive the unanimous approbation of the people of this city and will be highly approved by the other cities where Captain De Coursey is known. It is doubtful if a better selection could be made in the West. Captain De Coursey has had a large experience in just this sort of thing, and is a man who can go into a crowd of strangers and have them all his friends in just no time at all. In addition to this he is an enthusiast on Colorado, and has devoted the best part of his life to making its possibilities known to the people of the east. Captain De Coursey came to this city from Philadelphia in 1871, very soon after the place was started, and here he has resided ever since. He was long connected with the Colorado Springs company and its officers and at a time when it needed more than ordinary persuasive powers to make the ordinary man see the advantages of this State and city. For many years past he has been in the real estate business, and with more than ordinary success. For two or three years he was president of the Board of Trade and did much in this capacity to help the city. It was during his administration that the Printers' home was secured for this city, and to him very largely was due the city's success in this respect.

Captain De Coursey was asked yesterday how he proposed to go to work. He said that he hopes to get off to Chicago next Monday. He will open headquarters in the Colorado building as he understands there is a room that can be used. In his work he expects to have the aid to some extent of both Mr. Shiff and Colonel French. He proposes to first get acquainted with all the commissioners, both native and foreign, all the best representatives of the press, etc., and will attempt to enlist them on his side. He will not be an advertising agent, although at his headquarters will be kept plenty of material to fully instruct inquirers in the advantages of any city in the State. It will be his duty to promote travel to Colorado of the classes of people whom we want. After he has arranged for people to come he will communicate with the officers of the Boards of Trade in the State, notifying them of the arrivals, and then they will take steps to see that they are properly received.

There is a broad field for the work and all who know Captain De Coursey believe he is the right man in the right place.

COLONEL JOHN ARKINS

Was in Town Yesterday and Talked About the New Commissioner.

Colonel John Arkins of Denver was in the city yesterday to attend the meeting of the Committee of the Boards of Trade. After the meeting he talked freely with a GAZETTE man about the new office.

"It will be an excellent thing for the State," said Colonel Arkins, "to have a good man at the Fair who can turn the attention of people this way. There are lots of people who come to Chicago now to see the Fair. They get tired out in a few days, and it is hot, and they say to themselves, 'Let's get out of this—and go somewhere.' Now you see the right man is there to tell them where to go, they will come here.

"We had a thousand applications, I guess; but after looking things over, it seemed that Captain De Coursey met the requirements of the place, on the whole, better than anybody else. I think he will be will be a first rate man for the place. The Denver Board of Trade endorsed Mr. Mahon, but I didn't think it was best to send a Denver man. There is some feeling against Denver in the outside towns, and if we put in any Denver man, they would kick, and say that whenever there was a little money to spend, a Denver man is sure to get the spending of it. I guess we've done the right thing, and I have no doubt the State will be benefited."

After a look around THE GAZETTE composing room, which he pronounced one of the airiest, lightest, pleasantest and best equipped he has ever seen, Colonel Arkins took the 3 o'clock train for Denver.

THIRTY-NINE BALLOTS.

That is What it Took to Elect a Police Magistrate.

Mr. George E. Musser was elected police magistrate last night by the City Council after thirty-nine ballots. A special meeting had been called in the afternoon for the purpose of selecting a police magistrate and to discuss the matter of a patrol wagon. All the members were present who are now in the city.

The first ballot for Police Magistrate resulted in a vote of 5 for Geo. Musser, 4 for Reuben Berrey and 1 for J. W. Dustin. The balloting continued without a choice until thirty-nine ballots had been taken. At times there was considerable of a mixture, various people being voted for whom no one would ever expect to take the office. On the thirty-eighth vote Dustin had 5 votes and Musser 5. Finally on the thirty-ninth 6 votes were cast for Musser and he was declared elected.

It is said that one of the laws of the last Legislature prevents a lawyer from practicing in the courts who accepts this position. As the salary is only $50, Mr. Musser or no other lawyer could afford to take the place. No one seems to know exactly whether such a bill was signed or not.

When the balloting was concluded it was too late to take up the patrol wagon matter.

Superintendent Frost, of the water works, presented a plan for relieving the water famine in the South End. It seems that below Vermijo avenue all of the territory west of Cascade avenue is supplied by 3-inch pipe which are soon run dry in such weather as this. He proposes to put in a 6-inch pipe down to Rio Grande street and by connecting all the laterals along the way will be able to increase the water supply all over the South End. It will only cost a small sum as the city has all the material on hand and can be done in a day or two.

The councilmen informally gave their consent to the water committee to proceed with the work. The council then adjourned.

RED THE END

That it is not wise to experiment with cheap compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood-purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money, and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Running Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured that

It Pays to Use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and AYER'S only. AYER'S Sarsaparilla can always be depended upon. It does not vary. It is always the same in quality, quantity, and effect. It is superior in combination, proportion, appearance, and in all that goes to build up the system weakened by disease and pain. It searches out all impurities in the blood and expels them by the natural channels.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

MAY CHRISTIANS ATTEND THE FAIR?

The "Christian Union" Gives a Wise Answer to This Important Question.

Suppose the plighted faith remains broken, and the Fair is kept open on Sunday, may he who believes in a quiet Sunday, and still more in an untarnished honor, attend it? That must depend on the answer which he makes to another question. Does he wish the Fair to fail or to succeed? Does he think the morals of America will be best promoted by the failure or the success of the Fair; by its failure because of the dishonor which has been put upon it, or by its success despite that dishonor? We have pondered this question seriously. We can understand the conscience of the men who desire to bear their witness against this dishonor by making the Fair a failure as great as its conception was glorious. But we think they are mistaken. The World's Fair, despite the dishonor which those intrusted with its management have brought upon it, is a great National school. By reason of its realization to the eye of the finer ideals of architecture, by reason of its world-wide illustration of the arts brought together and exhibited for the first time to a multitude of people, by reason of the people themselves there assembled, by reason of the intellectual and religious Congresses which accompany it, it will create new standards and set new ambitions aglow. It will be, for the next six months, a National university, in which a whole people may be educated, and which will bear its fruit in the next twenty-five years in a finer architecture, a richer intellectual activity, and possibly in a larger moral and spiritual life.

For these reasons the Fair is dear to all Americans who see what it means, not only to the eye, but to the mind and soul of the country. That such an enterprise should be tainted in any way with dishonor, and instead of being an unstained disclosure of the higher mind of the country, should be made the occasion of a dishonest act, brings a shock to the conscience of the nation. But it will be a mistake to act under the influence of a sudden impulse, as though the whole Fair were a public dishonor because it has been tainted with dishonor by a single act of its management. The people of the United States must find some way of separating the Fair from the directors, and visiting upon them, and not upon it, their righteous indignation. This noble enterprise ought not to be sacrificed by the action of a few men who in no way represent the moral conscience of the United States. Those who believe in national honor may well leave the law to enforce that honor on a Board of Directors who have been oblivious of it. It ought to be possible for the law officers to compel them to keep their contract with the people of the United States. If that contract is violated, it ought to be possible for the law to hold them personally and pecuniarily responsible for the money which they are expending in violation of the condition on which it was given to them.

But if the law fails, what then? We answer that it is rarely wise for men by individual action or by great combinations to attempt to punish a wrong-doing which a defective law allows to go unpunished. This is not one of those rare occasions. It is not, in our judgment, the duty of the individual to visit on the Nation the disgrace which attaches only to the few, by an endeavor to destroy a great educational institution because in one respect, however important, it has been misconducted. Let us unite to make the Fair a great success, and visit the penalty of broken faith, not on the people of the United States, to whom the Fair belongs, but on the men who have broken faith with the people.—Christian Union.

A Saving of $100,000,000.

The production of beet sugar increased from 12,000,000 pounds in 1891 to 27,000,000 pounds last year in our country. If the present law could be let alone for ten years, the effect would be to enable this country to supply its own sugar, which would save the sending away of $100,000,000 in gold or its equivalent to foreign countries every year. Indeed, it would be more than that, because the consumption of sugar is rapidly increasing. The reducing to a perfect science the canning of fruits, and the extension of orchards in California and in some of the southern States, has about doubled the demand within the last ten years. Congress ought to work very gingerly on the sugar question. The McKinley act promised a continuance of the bounty until July, 1905, but the Democracy is on horseback now, and they are liable to revoke that legislation. However, under the circumstances, we rather suspect that a tariff will be put upon sugar, for the double reason that a great deal of money will be needed for revenue, and, second, because the sugar industry is largely a Southern industry, and Democratic Congressmen do not interfere with the Southern industries when they can avoid doing so.—Salt Lake Tribune.

PIETRO GHISLERI.

BY F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Author of "Saracinesca," "The Three Fates," Etc.

Copyrighted 1893, by Macmillan & Co.

CHAPTER XXV.

As Ghisleri had anticipated, Adele kept up a lively correspondence with him for some time. All her letters were duly filed by Ubaldini, who took certified copies of Pietro's replies, but did not mention what he himself had done in the matter. Adele bargained sharply until Ghisleri wrote to her as he well could that the manuscript was not to be had for less than the sum that he had repeatedly named, and that he could do nothing more for her. Thereupon she answered that she would consider the matter, and did not write again. Pietro, after waiting several days, left Rome again, and returned to Torre de Ghisleri, glad to be relieved at last from the irksome and dangerous task of writing concise and lawyer like communications about a subject which did not interest him at all.

Meanwhile Adele had been through a series of emotions of which Pietro knew nothing, and which very nearly drove her to increasing her daily doses of morphine again. On receiving Ubaldini's very respectful and straightforward letter she had felt that she was saved at last, though it definitely destroyed the illusion by which she had so long persuaded herself that the confession was still in the oubliette at Gerano. Without much hesitation she wrote to Ubaldini, and laid a bank note for 500 francs in the folded sheet. She begged him to send a special messenger with the sealed packet to Castel Savello, and requested him, in spite of his protest, to accept the enclosed sum to cover expenses.

During forty-eight hours she enjoyed to the full anticipation of at last getting back the letter which had cost her such terrible anxiety at various times during the last two years and a half. Then came Ubaldini's answer, though when she opened it she had no idea that it was from him. He had made his clerk both write and sign the fair copy of the first letter which had been written on paper not stamped with an address. He now wrote with his own hand upon the paper he kept for business correspondence, upon which, of course, the address was printed. There was consequently not the slightest resemblance between the two letters. But Adele was not prepared for the contents. The first thing she noticed was her bank note, carefully pinned inside the sheet. Even the form of addressing her was not the same, and the one now employed was the correct one, the Savelli being one of the families in which the title of Prince and Princess belongs indiscriminately to all the children, and consequently to the wives of all the sons. The letter was as follows:

Signora Principessa.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Your Excellency, in which you request me to send a certain sealed packet to Castel Savello by a special messenger, and inclosing a bank note for 500 francs (Banca Romana S. 32 0945) which I return herewith. I take the occasion to say that I know nothing whatever of the sealed packet referred to, and I beg to suggest that Your Excellency may have accidentally addressed the letter to me instead of to some other person, perhaps in using a directory. If, however, it was written in answer to one supposed to have been indited to you by me, the letter must have been composed and sent by some designing person in the hope of intercepting the reply and gaining possession of the money, which I am glad to be able to send back to its original owner. Believe me, Signora Principessa, Your Excellency's most obedient, RINALDO UBALDINI.

The shock was almost more than Adele could bear, and the room reeled with her as she comprehended what had happened, so far as she was able to understand it all. The truth did not strike her, however. What she believed was what the lawyer suggested, that some person had played a trick on her, and had made use of Ubaldini's name and address in the hope of getting the money he or she naturally expected that she would send as compensation for such an important service. The hardest to endure was the disappointment of finding that she was not to have the confession after all. The point proved was that, whether it was still in the oubliette or had been found and carried off, there was in either case at least one person at large who knew it existed and who knew that the contents would be greatly to her disadvantage if known. And if one person knew it, she argued, all Rome might be acquainted with the story, and probably was. But this comforting conviction that the letter was still safe at Gerano did not return. There was a tone about the first communication disclaimed by Ubaldini which forced upon her the belief that the writer knew everything, and could ruin her at a moment's notice.

What Ubaldini gained was the certainty that the story which Ghisleri described as current gossip was a fact, and a very serious one. He had played detective instead of lawyer, and he had been very successful. He knew also that, as he had acted altogether in the interest of his client, Ghisleri, and had returned Adele's money, no objection could, strictly speaking, be made to the stratagem, however it might be looked upon by gentlemen and men of the world, like Ghisleri himself. But Ubaldini was a lawyer, and it was not his business to consider what the fine world would think of his doings. He filed Adele's letter with the copies of his own.

In the course of a few days Adele, who was at the time carrying on her correspondence with Pietro, gathered some hope from the latter's answers. She had a suspicion that he might keep all the notes he received from her, and after the first she was as careful never to mention the manuscript except as "the confession," as he, on his part, was always to write out its title in full. It struck her, however that a man playing such a part as she wished to have it thought that he was playing would naturally use some such means for making his letters seem commonplace if they should fall into the wrong hands, and it would be easy to persuade her friends that the autobiographic writings of Isabella Montevarchi meant Adele Savelli's confession, by common consent, though she herself had not taken the trouble to use such a long title more than once. The thought steadied her and comforted her in a measure for the disappointment she had suffered, and which had shaken her nerves severely.

She now spent much time in going over the correspondence, weighing each word in the attempt to establish its exact value if regarded from the point of view of a systematic attempt to extort money. With a relative coolness which would not have disgraced a strong man, and which showed how far she had recovered control of herself by diminishing the doses of morphine, she set to work to put her case together on the supposition that she meant to lay it before her husband, for instance, or any other intelligent person, with a request for advice. And the case, as she put it, was better than might have been expected, though it depended ultimately for its solidity on the supposition that the confession could never be found.

In the first place, she intended to admit that she had been jealous of Laura for years, and to own frankly that she often said cruel and spiteful things of her, and of Arden, just as everybody she knew said spiteful things of somebody. She would even admit that she had first set afloat the rumor that Lord Herbert was intemperate, and that Laura had the evil eye. She could then point out that her conduct had suddenly changed in deference to her father's wishes, that there had been an open reconciliation, not very hearty on her part at first, but made sincere by the remorse she felt after Arden's death. For she meant to go even so far as to confess that Arden might have caught the scarlet fever in her house, seeing that her maid was only just recovering from it at the time. The woman's illness had been kept strictly secret, and she had been from the first taken to a distant part of the palace, so that Adele had not believed there could be any danger. Even her husband had not known what the maid's illness was, and poor Lucia had pleaded so hard not to be sent to the hospital that Adele had yielded. But to prove, she would say, how little fear of contagion, she had, her own children had not been sent into the country. The Palazzo Savelli was big enough to have had a whole infirmary in one part of it completely isolated from all the rest. Nevertheless, she had always felt that there was a possibility of Arden's illness having been taken at that dinner party, and her secret remorse had caused her the greatest suffering. Between that and a nervous disorder from which she had little hope of ever recovering, she had fallen very ill, and had gone to Gerano. While there her conscience had so pricked her in the matter of her past unkindness to her step sister and to Arden, that, although she had been to confession at Easter, she wrote a long letter to her confessor in Rome, going again over the full details of the past winter. From that point she could tell the truth, without even sparing Lucia, until she came to the discovery that it was Ghisleri himself who had picked up the letter, or confession, under the shaft of the oubliette. And here she would lay great stress on Ghisleri's attachment to Laura and consequent dislike of herself. The well-known fact that Pietro had fought a desperate duel merely because Campodonico said that Lady Herbert Arden might have had the evil eye sufficiently showed to what lengths he would go in her defense. Nothing more would really be needed. But there was plenty more. All Rome knew that he had broken with Maddalena dell' Armi for Laura's sake, and that he had exhibited the most untiring devotion ever afterward. Never, since the death of the Princess Corleone, Adele would boldly assert, had he been faithful to any one woman for such a length of time. That was a strong point. The Princess of Gerano herself could testify to her own anxiety about Laura since Ghisleri was so much with her. Laura herself had behaved in the most admirable manner ever since the reconciliation, but Ghisleri, in constituting himself her champion, had become so to say, more royalist than the King and more orthodox than the Pope. His dislike, if not his positive hatred, for Adele was apparent at every step the story. He did not, it is true, speak of it to any one, but his reticence was a well-known peculiarity of his character. It was when he was alone in conversation with Adele that he showed what he felt. But his manner was always courteous and rather formal. It was by sarcastic hints that he conveyed his meaning. Nevertheless, Adele had maintained the outward forms of friendly acquaintance, and once, some six months after Arden's death, when matters had not been so bad as they now were, she had asked him to stay a few days at Gerano. Lucia could testify that he was there at the time when the confession disappeared, and Lucia, who had attempted to extort money for it, and would have succeeded if the document had been forthcoming, had naturally been as interested as anyone to find it. Not until sometime after had Adele suspected that it had been picked up by Ghisleri. The thing, of course, had not any very great value, but what woman, Adele would ask, could bear to think that the most private outpourings of her soul to her spiritual director were in the hands of a man who hated her, and who could, if he pleased, circulate them and make them the talk of the town? When Ghisleri, in the following winter, had begun to torment her systematically by quoting little phrases and expressions which she remembered to have written in the latter, she had at last boldly taxed him with having it in his possession, and he, with the unparalleled cynicism for which he was famous, had laughed at her and owned the truth. Every one would allow that this was very like him. She had threatened to complain to her husband, and he had expressed the utmost indifference. He was a known duelist and a dangerous adversary, and for her husband's sake she had held her tongue, while Ghisleri continued to make her life miserable with his witticisms. When she had once asked him what he would consider an equivalent for the letter, he had laughed again, and said that he would take a large sum of money in exchange for it, which, he added, he would devote to building a small hospital in the village of Torre de' Ghisleri, saying that it would be for the good of her soul to forward a charity of that kind. She would not undertake to say whether he would have employed the money for that purpose or not, if she had given it to him. Possibly he would. But she had not been able to dispose of any such sum as he had then named. Under her marriage contract she controlled only her pin-money, and her father allowed her nothing out of the great fortune which would some day be hers. She and Ghisleri had corresponded about the matter in town, by notes sent backward and forward. She, on her part, had at that time thought she was doing wisely in burning his, but he had been less careful. He had, in fact, been so grossly negligent as to leave five of them at one time in the pocket of one of his coats. It was through his tailor to whom the coat had been sent for some alteration or repair that two of these notes had come back to Adele. A woman, apparently a seamstress, had come to her with them one day, and had offered them to her for sale, together with a card of Lady Herbert Arden's inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Maria B." at the general postoffice. On the card were written the words: "For Maria B., with best thanks." The woman confessed that she was in great distress, that she had found the letters in a coat upon which she was working, and had easily ascertained who Ghisleri was and what his relations toward Lady Herbert were, and had appealed to the latter for help, offering the letters in exchange for any charity, and actually sending three of them when she had only received five francs. Lady Herbert had then sent her fifty francs more with the card in question, but the poor woman thought that very little. She bitterly repented not having brought them all at once to Donna Adele. Of course they belonged to her, and Donna Adele had a right to them all without payment. But the woman was very poor. Adele had unhesitatingly given her a hundred francs and had kept the two notes and the card, which proved at least that even at that time she had been corresponding with Ghisleri and protesting her inability to pay the sum he demanded, and that Laura Arden was aware of the correspondence, and had been willing for Ghisleri's sake to pay money to obtain it. For a long time after this Adele had made no further attempt, but had avoided finding herself alone in conversation with Pietro, as many people had indeed noticed, because she could not bear to be perpetually annoyed by his references to his power over her. Yet, out of fear lest some harm should befall her husband, she had still held her peace. Early in the preceding summer, shortly before leaving for her annual visit to Gerano, Ghisleri had managed to be alone with her, and had not lost the opportunity of inflicting another wound, which had revived all her old desire to obtain possession of the lost letter. He had, indeed, almost admitted that unless she would reconsider the matter he would send it to one of her friends to read. The Montevarchi library was then about to be sold, and many persons were talking of the famous confession of Isabella Montevarchi. By way of safety, Adele, in agreeing to think the whole thing over once more, had told him that when writing she should speak of her own letter as though it were this well known manuscript. She had already some experience of his carelessness in regard to notes. Against his own statement, and against her own secret, positive conviction, yet to give him one chance, as it were, she had made one desperate effort to have the oubliette opened and searched. Her father would remember how angry she had been, and, indeed, she had lost her temper, being always ill and nervous. He had positively refused. Then, in despair, she had reopened negotiations with Ghisleri, whose demands, though not so high as formerly, were still quite beyond her means. As a matter of fact, the dealer had asked an exorbitant price for the manuscript, being well aware of its historical importance, which was little less than that attaching to the famous manuscript account of the Cenci trial. Adele was in despair. She had no means of raising such a sum as Ghisleri required, except by selling her jewels, which she could not possibly do without exciting her husband's suspicions. She was powerless. Had any woman ever been placed in such a situation? Ghisleri's last letter distinctly stated that he could do nothing more for her if she refused to buy the confession of Isabella Montevarchi at the price he had last named. Those were his very words. They meant that unless she paid, he would make use of the letter he had. He even added that in that case the manuscript would probably before long be disposed of elsewhere, as though to make his meaning clearer.

Her position was very strong, Adele thought, as she reached the end of her statement as she first drew it up in her own mind. A clever lawyer could doubtless make it even stronger, for he would know how to take advantage of every point, and how to call attention to the strongest and pass smoothly over the weaker links in the chain. The real danger, and the only real danger, lay in the possibility that the confession itself might be found and might be produced, with all which she said it contained, and with the one central black statement of which she made no mention in working up the case. But who could produce it? If any one had it, that man was Ghisleri, who had more than once gone very near the truth in the hints he had thrown out. Say that he had it—suppose the hypothesis a fact. Its being in his possession would be the most ruining evidence of all. He would not care to show it, for though it might ruin her, it would be far worse ruin to him, for it would of itself suffice to prove the truth of every word of her story, and he would not only incur the full penalty of the law for a most abominable attempt at levying blackmail, but his very memory would be blasted forever as that of the most dastardly and cowardly villain ever sent to penal servitude. As for herself, she felt that she had not long to live, and if worse came to worst, a little overdose of morphine would end it all. She would have had her triumph, and she would have seen Laura's face by that time.

It did not occur to her to ask herself any question about the origin of a hatred so implacable as to make the sacrifice of life itself seem easy in the accomplishment of its end. She was not able to trace the history of her jealousy backward by a fierce concentration of memory, as she was able by the force of vivid imagination to construct the vengeance she anticipated in the future. That the most dire revenge should be contemplated, pursued, and ultimately executed for the sake of a wrong wholly imaginary in the first instance is not altogether novel in the history of humanity. There are minds which under certain conditions cannot judge of the past as they can of events present and to come. Adele's hatred of Laura Arden amounted almost to a fixed idea. It had begun in very small things. Its origin lay, perhaps, in the simple fact that Laura was beautiful, whereas Adele had been barely pretty at her best, and its first great development had been the consequence of Francesco Savelli's undisguised preference for the stepsister of his future wife. A the young girl's jealousy and vain nature had been roused and wounded by the sight, and as years had gone by and Savelli showed no signs of forgetting his early attachment to Laura, the wound had grown more sore and more angry until it had poisoned Adele's character and heart to the very core. The worst deed she ever did had not perhaps been the worst in intention. She had not been at all sure that Arden would take the fever, and she had assuredly not meant nor ever expected that he should die. Chance had put the information into her hands at a moment when, through Laura, as it seemed to her, she was suffering the most cruel humiliation she had ever known. On that memorable evening when her father had forced her to submit to his will, and when she was looking forward with bitter loathing to what was very like a public reconciliation, she had been left alone. In attempting to control herself and to regain some outward calm, she had taken up a review and had forced herself to read the first article upon which she opened, and which happened to be a very dull one on the bacilli of various diseases. But one passage had struck her forcibly—the plain account of a case which had recently occurred, in which few medical terms occurred, and which a child could have understood. The extreme simplicity of the facts had startled her, and she had suddenly resolved that Laura and Arden should have cause to remember the reconciliation which would cost her vanity so dear. But she had no intention of doing murder. In her heart she had hardly believed that any result would follow, and remorse had taken hold of her almost at once, simultaneously with the horrible fear of discovery which has more than once driven men and women mad. But remorse is by no means repentance. With it comes often what has been called the impossibility of pardoning the person one has injured, and the insane desire to wreak vengeance upon the person for the acute sufferings endured in one's own conscience. Given the existence of this desire in the very violent degree, and admitting the inevitable disturbance of the faculties ensuing upon the long and vicious abuse of such a poison as morphine, Adele's ultimate state becomes comprehensible. She was, indeed, as Ghisleri had said to Laura, hardly sane, and her incipient madness having originally resulted from jealousy, the latter naturally remained the ruling influence in her unsettled brain, and attained proportions hardly creditable to those who have not followed the steps by which the human intelligence passes from sanity to madness.

And now that she had worked up her case against Ghisleri, as a lawyer would express it, and had convinced herself that she could tell a long and connected story in which almost every detail should give color to her principal assertion, she hesitated as to the course she should pursue. It was not in her power to send for a lawyer and to bring an action at law against Pietro without her husband's consent, and she knew how hard that would be to obtain. Francesco Savelli was by no means a cowardly man, and would, if necessary, have exposed his life, in a duel with Ghisleri, not for his wife's sake, but for the sake of the family honor. But he had the true Roman's abhorrence of publicity and scandal, and would make great sacrifices to avoid anything of the kind. Her own father might be willing to take the matter up, but it was extremely hard to deceive him. She knew, however, that if he were once persuaded of the justness of her cause, he would go to any length in her defense and would prove an implacable enemy to the man who as he would suppose, had injured her. The great difficulty lay in persuading him at the outset. But for the unfortunate fact that he had already once detected her in falsehood, the matter would have been far easier. It was true that she meant to admit all he had then forced her to own, and much more besides, in order to show how high a value Ghisleri set upon the confession which contained a concise account of her doings. But he would, in any case, be prejudiced against her from the first. One thing was in her favor, she thought. The Princess of Gerano did not like Ghisleri, and would in all likelihood be ready to believe evil of him, and to influence her husband, good and just woman though she was. There was one other person to whom Adele could apply—Prince Savelli himself. She thought of him last and wondered why she had not remembered him first. He was a man of singular energy, courage and coolness, whose chief fault was a tendency to overestimate beyond all limits the importance of his family and the glory of his ancient name. She knew that he was abnormally sensitive on these points and that if she could rouse his ever ready pride, he would hesitate at nothing in order to bring retribution upon any one rash enough to insult or injure any member of his family. And he lived a life of his own and cared little for the world. His passion, strangely enough, was of a scientific kind. He was an astronomer, had built himself an observatory on the top of the massive old palace and spent the greater part of his time there. Such existences, in the very heart of society, are not unknown in Rome. Prince Savelli had remained what he was by nature, a true student, and was perfectly happy in his own way, caring little for the world and barely ever showing himself in it. The Princess was a placid person, extremely devout, but also extremely selfish. It was from her that Francesco inherited his disposition and his yellow hair.

It struck Adele that if she could win her father-in-law's sympathy and rouse him to action in her behalf, it would be far easier to persuade her own father that she was in the right. Gerano had a boundless respect for the elder Savelli's opinion, though if he had known him better he would have discovered that his judgment was far too easily influenced where his exaggerated family pride was concerned.

A long time passed before Adele finally made up her mind to the great attempt. Ghisleri had already returned to Rome and Laura Arden was expected in two or three weeks, according to news received by her mother.

An incident, trivial in itself, at last decided her to act at once. She and Francesco were dining with the Prince and Princess of Gerano as they did regularly once a week. As a rule nobody was invited to these family meetings, but on that particular evening Gianforte Campodonico and Donna Christina had been asked. It was convenient to have them when Laura was not there, and they were much liked in Casa Gerano, where, as has been said, Ghisleri was not popular. There was, moreover, a distant relationship between the families of Braccio and Campodonico, of which, as they liked one another, both were fond of speaking.

Adele looked very ill. By this time her complexion was of a pale yellow, and she was thin to absolute emaciation. In spite of her determined efforts to break the habit that was killing her, or perhaps as a first consequence of them, she was liable to moments of nervousness in which she could hardly control herself and in which she did not seem to remember what had happened a few minutes earlier. Her sufferings at such times were painful to see. She could hardly keep her hands from moving about in a helpless fashion, and her face was often slightly contorted. Very rarely, on fine days when she had been driving, a little color came into her ghastly cheeks. It was easy to see that only her strong will supported her continually, and that women more weakly organized would long ago have succumbed to the effects of the poison.

When she felt that she was liable to a crisis of the nerves she was careful to stay at home, but occasionally she was attacked unawares, more or less violently, when she had believed herself well enough to go out. When this happened she sat in silence while the suffering lasted and did her best to keep her unruly hands clasped together. By a strong effort she sometimes succeeded in concealing from others what she felt, but the exertion of her will made her irritable to the last degree if she was called upon to speak or forced to try and join in the conversation.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The dinner passed off quietly and pleasantly enough until toward the end, when the conversation turned upon the coming season, and all began to speculate as to whether it would be gay or dull, as people always do when they meet after the long separation in the summer.

"There will be all the usual pleasant things," observed Francesco Savelli, who loved society as much as his wife did. "Let me see. There will be the evenings in Casa Frangipani, and they will give their two balls, as usual, at the end. The Marchesa di San Giacinto will do as she did last year—a dance and a ball alternately after the 15th of January. Of course Casa Montevarchi does not exist any more since the crash, but that is the only one. Then there are your evenings," he continued, turning to the mistress of the house; "and there are ours, of course, and I suppose Gouache and Donna Faustina will give something at the studio. Have you seen her this year, Adele?"

He looked across the table at his wife, and saw that she was beginning to suffer from an unexpected attack. He knew the symptoms well, and was aware that there was nothing to be done but to leave her alone and take no notice of her. She merely nodded in answer to his question, and he went on speaking.

"Gouache always does something original," he said. "Do you remember that supper on Shrove Tuesday years ago? It was the most successful thing of that season. By the bye, I saw Ghisleri yesterday. He has come back."

It was rather tactless of him to drag Ghisleri's name into the conversation in the presence of Campodonico. But the Princess of Gerano was even more tactless than he.

"That wild Ghisleri!" she immediately exclaimed, as she always did when Pietro was mentioned.

"Ghisleri is no worse than the rest of us, I am sure," said Campodonico, anxious to show that he was not in the least bit annoyed. "He has as many good qualities as most men, and perhaps a few more."

"It is generous of you to say that," observed Donna Christina, looking at her husband with loving admiration.

"I do not see that there is much generosity about it, my dear," he answered warmly. "It would be very spiteful of me not to give him his due, that is all. He is brave and honorable, and that is something to say of any man. Besides, look at his friends—look at the people who like him, beginning with most of you here. That is a very good test of what a man is."

He looked straight at Adele Savelli as he spoke, for no special reason except that he always looked straight at somebody when he was speaking. He was hot tempered, passionate, generous and truthful, and there was a great directness about everything he did and said. But at that moment Adele was in great pain, and was doing her best to hide it. She fancied that Campodonico had noticed what was the matter.

"Why do you look at me in that way?" she asked irritably, but with a nervous attempt at a laugh.

"I do not know," answered Gianforte. "I suppose I expected you to agree with me. I know Ghisleri is a friend of yours?"

"How do you know that?" Adele's irritation increased rapidly. "Have you any reason to suppose that I am particularly fond of him? Have I ever done anything to show it?"

"Why are you so much annoyed?" asked Savelli, who generally felt uncomfortable when his wife was in such moods, and feared that she would say something to make herself and him ridiculous. "You always liked him."

Adele's hand twitched and moved on the table against her will, and she upset a glass. The little incident sufficed to make her lose her head completely.

"If people knew what Pietro Ghisleri really is, there is not a house in Rome where he would be received," she said angrily.

The dead silence which followed this categorical statement brought her to her senses too late. Campodonico was the first to speak.

"I should find it very hard to believe that Ghisleri ever committed a dishonorable action," he said gravely. "That is a very grave statement, Donna Adele."

"Yes indeed," put in the Prince, turning to his daughter. "You should consider what you are saying, my dear, before going so far as that. I think you ought to explain yourself. We may not all like Ghisleri, and, if we please we are at liberty to say so here, in the family; but it is quite another matter to say that he is not a fit person to associate with us. To say that you must be quite sure that he has done something disgraceful, of which we are all in ignorance."

"I quite agree with you," said Francesco Savelli. "You only make yourself ridiculous by saying such things," he added, looking coldly at his wife, for he was anxious that none of the ridicule should reflect upon himself, especially in Campodonico's presence.

"I am sure, when I call Ghisleri wild," said the Princess, "I mean nothing more than that he is fast. But I am very sorry to have brought about such a discussion. Adele, my dear, what do you mean? Are you in earnest?"

"One does not say such things for nothing," answered Adele, angrily.

"Then I wonder that you receive him," said the Prince, coldly. "I hope you will explain to me by and by what you refer to."

"I will, some day," said Adele, in a low voice. She felt that she had cast the die, and she hardly saw how she could draw back.

"In that case, we will say no more about the matter at present," said the master of the house, in a tone of authority. "I had meant to ask you for news of your brother," he said, turning to Campodonico. "I was very sorry to hear that he had been ill. Is he better?"

Gianforte answered, and every one made an effort to restore the outward calm which had been so disturbed by Adele's speech. Soon after dinner she went home, and instead of going to his club as usual Francesco got into the carriage with her.

"I insist upon knowing what you meant by your accusations against Ghisleri," he said, as soon as they were driving away.

"I will not tell you," Adele answered firmly. "You will find it out in time—quite soon enough, I dare say."

"I have the right to know. In the world in which we live one makes one's self ridiculous by saying such things. Everybody will laugh at you, and then you will expect me to take your part."

"I shall not expect anything of the sort, for I am not so foolish. You never had the slightest affection for me, and you have lost such little decent regard for me as you have once felt, because I am always ill, and it gives you trouble to be considerate. You would not raise a finger to help me or protect me unless you were afraid of the world's opinion. I have known that a long time, and now that I am in trouble I will not come to you. Why should I? You are only waiting for me to die in order to ask Laura to marry you. It would annoy you extremely if I lived long enough to give her time to marry Ghisleri."

"I think remarks of that sort are in the worst possible taste," answered Savelli, "besides being without the least foundation in truth. I will beg you not to make any more of them. As for what you say about Ghisleri, if you refuse to tell me what you know I shall ask advice of my father, as that is the only proper course I could follow under the circumstances."

"For once we agree!" exclaimed Adele, with a scornful laugh. "That is precisely what I mean to do myself, and I will go to him to-morrow morning and tell him the whole story. But I will not tell it to you. He may, if he pleases, and thinks it best."

"In that case I have nothing more to say," answered Francesco. "You could not select a more fit person than my father."

"I am perfectly well aware of the fact." Adele, womanlike, was determined to have the last word, no matter how insignificant.

Both were silent during the remainder of the drive home. At the foot of the grand staircase Francesco left his wife and got into the carriage to be driven to his club. He reflected on the truth of Adele's observations, when she had said that she might live until Laura and Ghisleri were married, and he was by no means pleased as he realized how probable that contingency was. Since she had become a slave to morphine he had, of course, been at some pains to ascertain the limits of the disease and the possible duration of it, and he was aware that some persons lived for many years in spite of a constant and increasing abuse of the poison.

Adele once more went over the whole story in her mind, preparing the details of it and polishing all the parts into a harmonious whole. In spite of what she had suffered that evening she would not increase her dose, though she knew that she would very probably spend a sleepless night. She profited by the hours to review the story she intended to tell her father-in-law. At 11 o'clock on the following morning she sent up to inquire whether he would see her, and he at once appeared in person at the door of her boudoir,—a tall, bearded man of fifty years or more, slightly stooping, not over-carefully dressed, wearing spectacles, and chiefly remarkable for his very beautifully shaped hands, with which he made energetic gestures at almost every minute, when speaking.

Adele began in some trepidation to explain how, on the previous evening, she had lost her temper and had been betrayed into making a remark about Ghisleri of which her husband had demanded an explanation. She felt, she said, that the matter was so serious as to justify her in referring it at once to the head of the family, who might then act as he thought best with regard to keeping it a secret or informing his son of what had happened. She did not fail to add that one of her motives in refusing to tell what she knew to Francesco was her anxiety for his safety, since the affair concerned herself, and he would undoubtedly take it up as a personal matter and quarrel with the dangerous man who had so long been her enemy. The Prince approved this course with a grave nod, and waited for more.

Then she told her story from beginning to end. She, of course, took advantage of the fact that her father-in-law was but slightly acquainted with Ghisleri to paint his character with the colors best suited to her purpose, while asserting nothing about him which could be in direct contradiction to the testimony of others. She spoke very delicately and connectedly, for she knew the lesson well and she was conscious that her whole existence was at stake. One fault, one little error sufficient to cast suspicion on her veracity, might be enough to ruin her in the end. She concluded by a well-turned and pathetic allusion to her state of health, which indeed was pitiable enough. She knew that she was dying, but it would make death doubly painful to think that such an enemy as Ghisleri was left behind to blacken her memory and perhaps hereafter to poison the thoughts of her children's hearts. She also read extracts from Ghisleri's letters and showed Laura's card, before mentioned.

As she proceeded she watched the Prince's face, and she saw that she had produced the right impression from the first. The plausibility of the tale, as she told it, was undeniable, and might have shaken the belief in Ghisleri's integrity in the minds of men who knew him far better than the elder Savelli. As she had anticipated, the latter took up the question as one deeply affecting the honor of his name. He was very angry in his calm way, and his blue eyes flashed through his great gold-rimmed spectacles, while his slender, energetic white hand clenched itself and opened frequently upon his knee.

"You have done right in coming to me directly," he said, when she had finished and was wiping away the tears which, in her nervous state, she had found easy to bring to her eyes. "Francesco would not have known how to act. He would probably have done the villain the honor of fighting with him. But I will bring him to justice. The law provides very amply for crimes of this sort. I confess I am strongly tempted to go and speak to the man myself. Francesco could not resist the temptation, but he is almost a boy. The cowardly scoundrel of a Tuscan!"

He thrust back his long, grayish brown hair from his forehead with one hand and shook the other in the air as though at a real adversary. When he did that he was always aroused to real anger, as Adele knew. She feared lest he should do something more or less rash which would not ultimately be of any advantage to her.

"Would it not be wise to speak to my father?" she asked. "He knows a great deal about the law, I believe."

"Yes, perhaps so. Gerano is a very sensible man. As this affects you, besides Francesco and all of us, it might be as well to consult him, or at all events to put him in possession of all the facts. In the meanwhile, you know I am a methodical man. I must have proper notes to go upon from the first. If it does not pain you too much to go over the main points once more, I will write down what I need."

"And I will hand you these papers to keep," said Adele, giving him the correspondence, which comprised the greater number of Ghisleri's letters, the two of her own which she had not sent to Laura, the two she had received from the lawyer, Ubaldini, and Laura Arden's card in its envelope to Maria B." With regard to Ubaldini, she told exactly what had happened and what she had written, for that incident, at least was still a mystery to her, and she thought it unwise to conceal what might subsequently come to light through other persons.

"I have heard of the fellow," said the Prince, thoughtfully. "He is a very clever criminal lawyer. I should not wonder if Ghisleri had already consulted him. One may expect anything after what you have told me."

Adele recapitulated the story with extraordinary exactness, stopping and repeating such portions of it when her father-in-law desired to note.

"I have never seen a more complete chain of evidence," exclaimed the latter when he had finished and was folding up the sheets neatly to match the size of the letters Adele had given him. "There is no court of justice in the world that would not convict a man of extortion on such testimony, and if there is one I hope it is not in Rome."

"I hope not," said Adele, who would have smiled had she been alone. "But you may find it harder to convince my father than a Roman jury. He is prejudiced in Ghisleri's favor—like most people who do not know him as I do."

"He shall change his prejudices before long," answered Savelli in a tone of certainty. "I will send word to him to expect me after breakfast, and I will explain the whole matter to him and show him the letters. If he does not at once understand, it would be better that we should both come to you together. You would make it clearer than I could, perhaps. But it seems clear enough to me. What an infamous affair—and how you must have suffered!"

"It is killing me!" said Adele, in a low voice.

Savelli left her with many expressions of kindly sympathy. He was not a good judge of human nature, for he lived too much in his studies and in the world of mathematics to understand or appreciate the motives of men and women. But he was kind of heart and affectionate by disposition. So far as he knew, Adele had been a good wife to his eldest son, and was the mother of strong, well-grown children who bore the ancient name in which he took such pride. Moreover, Adele had the honor of giving still greater lustre to the race by means of the great Braccio inheritance, which was all to come to the Savelli through her. She was, therefore, a very important personage, as well as a dutiful daughter-in-law and a good mother, in the eyes of the head of the house, and it would no more have crossed his mind that the story she had just told him was a fabrication, from first to last, than that the Greenwich almanac for the year could be a fraud and a malicious misstatement of the movements of the heavenly bodies. Moreover, the evidence was, on the whole, such as would have staggered the faith of most of Ghisleri's acquaintances. The Prince lost no time in going to see Gerano, prepared at all points and armed with the papers Adele had given him.

The interview lasted fully two hours, and when it was over Adele's father was almost as thoroughly persuaded of Ghisleri's guilt as Savelli himself. His face was very grave and thoughtful as he leaned back in his easy chair and looked into his old friend's clear blue eyes.

"The man should be tried, convicted and sent to the galleys," said Gerano. "There can be no doubt of the justice of that, if all this can be established in court. Remember I do not doubt my daughter's word and it would be monstrous to suppose that she has invented this story. Whatever the truth about it may be, it must be thoroughly investigated. But there may be a good deal of exaggeration about it, for I have known Adele to overstate a case. There is a great difference between shutting one's door on a man, or turning him out of his club, and bringing an accusation against him which, if proved, will entail a term of penal servitude. You see that, I am sure. Do you not think that we ought to go and see Ghisleri together, tell him what we have learned and ask him to justify himself if he can?"

"I think it would be wiser to consult the lawyers first," answered Savelli. "If they are of opinion that he is a criminal, there is no reason why we should give him warning that he may defend himself, as though he were an honest man. If they believe that this is not a case for the law, there will al-

ways be time for us to go and see him, since no open steps will have been taken."

Gerano was obliged to admit that there was truth in this, though his instincts told him that Ghiseri should be heard before being accused. He was one of those men whose faith, being once shaken is not easily re-established, and he could not forget that his daughter had once deceived him, a fact with which Savelli was now also acquainted, since Adele had told him the whole truth about that part of the story, but to which he attached relatively little importance, as compared with Ghiseri's villainous conduct in attempting to extort money from a member of the Savelli family.

The two agreed upon the lawyer they would consult, and on the next day the first meeting took place at the Palazzo Braccio. The man they employed was elderly, steady and experienced, and rather inclined to be overcautious. He refused to give any decisive opinion on the case until he had studied it in all its bearings, thoroughly examined the letters, and ascertained the authenticity of the card on which Lady Herbert had written her thanks in pencil. This, of course, was the only one of the documents in evidence of which he could doubt the genuineness, since it was the only one which had not come direct from the hand of the writer. Oddly enough, the lawyer attached very great weight to it, for he said that it proved conclusively that Lady Herbert Arden had considered the matter as serious and had really paid money—whether a small or a large amount mattered little—in order to get possession of some of the letters which proved Ghiseri's guilt. It would be very useful if the woman "Maria B." could be traced and be called as a witness, but even if she could not be found, Lady Herbert could not refuse her evidence and would not, upon her oath, deny having sent the money or having received Adele's letters in return for it. Considering the terms of intimacy on which she stood with Ghiseri, the point was a very strong one against the latter's innocence. The two princes were of the same opinion. Gerano was for asking Laura directly if she knew of the affair, but was overruled by Savelli and the lawyer, who objected that she might give Ghiseri warning. Gerano could not move in the matter without the consent of the other two, and resigned himself, though he looked upon the card as very doubtful evidence, and suggested that it might have been found accidentally by the woman who became to Donna Adele, and used by her as an additional means of inducing the latter to give her money. But neither Prince Savelli nor the lawyer was inclined to believe in any accident which could weaken the chain of evidence they held.

There was no further meeting for several days, during which time the lawyer was at work in examining every point which he considered vulnerable. Being himself a perfectly honest man and having received the information he was to make use of from the father and father-in-law of the lady concerned, it would have been very strange if he had entertained any doubts as to her veracity. Adele had thought of this herself, and was satisfied that throughout all the preliminaries her position would be as strong as she could wish it to be. The struggle would begin when Ghiseri was warned of what was now being prepared against him, and began to defend himself. On one thing she was persuaded. If he had the confession in his hands he would not produce it. Nothing could prove her case so conclusively as his avowal that the letter was in his hands. If he could demonstrate that he had never seen it and was wholly ignorant of its contents, her own case would fall through. The action, however, if brought, would be a criminal one, and he would not be allowed to give his own evidence. It would be hard, indeed, to find any one who could swear to what would be necessary to clear him.

The lawyer came back to his clients at last, and informed them that it was his opinion that there was sufficient evidence for obtaining a warrant for arrest against Pietro Ghiseri, and that in all probability the latter would be convicted, on his trial, of an infamous attempt to extort money from the Princess Adele Savelli, as he called her in his written notes. He warned them, however, that Ghiseri would almost undoubtedly be admitted to bail, that he was a man who had numerous and powerful friends in all parties; that he would doubtless be granted a first and second appeal, and that the publicity and scandal of the whole case would be enormous. On the whole, he advised his clients to settle the matter privately. He would, if they desired it, accompany them to Signor Ghiseri's lodgings and state to him the legal point of view with all the clearness he had at his command. It was not impossible, it was even probable, that Ghiseri would quietly give up the document in question, and sign a paper binding himself never to refer to its existence again and acknowledging that he had made use of it to frighten the Princess Adele Savelli. The said document could then be returned to her and the affair might be considered as safely concluded. The lawyer did not believe that Signor Ghiseri would expose himself to certain arrest and probable conviction, when he had the means of escaping from both in his hands. Socially the two gentlemen could afterward do what they pleased, and could, of course, force him to leave Rome with ignominy, never to show himself there again.

Prince Savelli, on the whole, concurred in this view. The Prince Gerano said that he had known Ghiseri long and well, and that the latter would probably surprise them by throwing quite a new light on the case, though he would not be able to clear himself altogether. He, Gerano, was therefore, of the same opinion as the others, and he quietly reminded Savelli that he had been the first to propose visiting Ghiseri and demanding a personal explanation.

On the same evening Pietro received a note. Prince Savelli and the Prince of Gerano presented their compliments to Signor Ghiseri, and begged to ask whether it would be convenient to him to receive them and their legal adviser on the following morning at half past ten o'clock, to confer upon a question of grave importance. Ghiseri answered that he should be much honored by the visit proposed, and he at once sent word to Ubaldini to come to him at eight o'clock, two hours and a half before he expected the others. He at once suspected mischief, though he had hardly been prepared to see it arrive in such a very solemn and dignified shape. He asked Ubaldini's opinion at once, when the latter came as requested.

"It is impossible to say what that good lady has done," said the young lawyer after some moments of thoughtful consideration. "You may take it for granted, however, that both Prince Savelli and the Prince of Gerano believe that you are in possession of the lost letter, and that they will make an attempt to force you to give it up. You would do well not to speak of me, but you can say that you foresaw that Donna Adele intended to make use of your letters when she wrote the first one, asking you to purchase the manuscript for her, and that you have kept copies of your answers, as well as the originals of her communications. If we are quick about it, we can bring an action against her for defamation before she can do anything definite."

"I will never consent to that," answered Ghiseri, smiling at Ubaldini's ideas of social honor.

"Why not?" asked the lawyer, in some surprise. "You would very probably win it, and cast her for heavy damages."

"I would certainly never do such a thing," replied Pietro. "I should not think it honorable to bring any such action against a lady."

Ubaldini shrugged his shoulders, being quite unable to comprehend his client's point of view.

"I cannot do anything to help you, unless we know what these gentlemen have to say," he observed. "If you wish it, I will be present at the interview, but it is as well that they should not find out who your lawyer is, until something definite is to be done."

Ghiseri agreed, and Ubaldini went away, promising to hold himself at his client's disposal at a moment's notice. Pietro sat down to think over the situation. Danger of some sort was evidently imminent, but he could only form a very vague idea of its nature, and Ubaldini had certainly not helped him much, sharpwitted and keen as he was. Ghiseri, who, of course, could not see the case as Adele had stated it to her father-in-law, and as it was now to be stated to himself, could not conceive it possible he could be indicted for extortion on such slender evidence as he supposed she had been able to fabricate. He imagined that she desired his social ruin, and, above all, to make him forever contemptible in the eyes of Laura Arden; and this he well knew, or thought that he knew, she could never accomplish.

Laura had not yet returned, and he was glad, on the whole, that she was away. Matters were evidently coming to a crisis, and he believed that whatever was to happen would have long been over by the time she was in Rome again. If she had already arrived she would have found it hard not to see her of what occurred from day to day, and, indeed, he would have felt almost obliged to do so for the sake of her opinion of him, seeing how frankly and loyally she had acted in the case of the letters she had received from the superstitious "Maria B." On the other hand, he longed to see her for her own sake. The summer months had been desperately long and lonely. He did not remember that he had ever found the time weigh so heavily on his hands as this year, both at Corre dell'Ghiseri and in Rome. He forgot his present danger and the interview before him in thinking of Laura Arden, when Bonifazio threw open the door and announced Prince Savelli, the Prince of Gerano, and the Advocate Geronimo Grondona.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

"WE ARE OVER THE HILL."

That is What Banker W. S. Jackson Thinks of the Financial Situation.

The action of the New York banks in agreeing to issue clearing house certificates on collateral, receivable in payment of balances the same as money, has created much interest in business circles, and some speculation as to what the action means. A GAZETTE man yesterday asked Cashier William S. Jackson of the El Paso bank how he interpreted the action, and what he thought of the general situation.

"When I first heard of the action of the New York banks," said Mr. Jackson, "I was scared—not because they had done it, but because they had considered it necessary to resort to such action. I immediately went to Denver, to consult with our correspondents there, and also inquired of correspondents in New York if this action meant that the banks were going to do as they did in 1873, and hold their balances, using these certificates in settlements. I am assured that it was adopted simply as a precautionary measure, not because it is at once required, but so as to give notice that the banks will resort to it if it becomes necessary.

"While in Denver I visited a number of institutions and looked carefully into their condition. I find them all sound and healthy. Our own banks are in the same condition. In fact, there is nothing in the local situation to create the slightest alarm. I believe too, that in the country at large the trouble that exists is due to distrust and uncertainty, and not to any fall in real values. So far as Colorado is concerned, I think we are over the hill—that we have had the hardest pull and things will now be easier."

"Do you think that the Sherman act is responsible for the tightness of money?"

"No, I do not. The silver bought under that act is put to use, really, by the issuance of coin notes which add to our circulation. The reason why we have to ship gold is not because we have to pay for silver with gold, but because our people are extravagant, and have been buying so much abroad, and gold has to go abroad to pay for it. As soon as the balance of trade turns, gold will come back again."

"Has the policy of the administration anything to do with the present state of business?"

"It has everything to do with it. The trouble is mostly a sentimental one, as I have said. People distrust the present administration and still more the coming Congress. Nobody knows what they will do with the money question or the tariff question. As soon as it is settled what their policy is to be we can adjust ourselves to it. Almost any definite policy would be better than a prolonged uncertainty and agitation. The country will probably not settle down and be as prosperous as it was three years ago until after Congress is through tinkering at these questions; but as I said before, I think we have seen the worst of it, and that for the rest of the season times will be easier."

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. and Mrs. Jas. P. Barnes were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Saturday was the anniversary day and Mr. and Mrs. Barnes celebrated the event by issuing invitations for a reception at their home on North Nevada avenue last evening. The reception was from 8 to 11 o'clock, and a large company of their friends were present, including many of the most prominent people in the city. Their large and beautiful home was crowded during the entire hours of the reception. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes received their guests in the parlors assisted by their daughter, Miss Harriett, who has just returned from school at Knoxville, Ills. Delicate refreshments were served in the dining room during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes's friends made their silver anniversary the occasion for presenting them some splendid testimonials of the esteem in which they are held. The gifts are all of silver, of course, and were very numerous and handsome. Among them was a silver water service and a silver baking dish, a present from nine members of El Debel Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of which Mr. Barnes is a prominent member. The pieces were all handsomely engraved with Mystic Shrine designs. Another handsome gift came from the gentleman in the East who was their groomsman. This was a carving set handsomely engraved as follows: "1868—Barnes—1893."

The reception was a most enjoyable affair and the guests one and all departed with the wish of at least another twenty-five years of happy married life for their host and hostess.

A Fire at Colorado City.

About 10 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the oil house of the Midland railway at Colorado City. It took but a few moments to burn the tanks of oil which were in the building. There was also destroyed a considerable quantity of tools and apparatus connected with the air brake department of the road. The building was 33 by 18 feet and was covered with corrugated iron, but it burned just the same. The total loss will be about $1,000.

A German substitute for German silver, having a great tensile strength, contains rather more than two-thirds copper, with certain proportions of aluminum, silicon, zinc and manganese.

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

The Latest News from El Paso's Great Gold Camp.

Special correspondence of THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, June 16.—The McArthur-Forrest mill is now working two shifts a day on Anaconda ore of average grade and is meeting with great success, treating about thirty tons of the ore every twenty-four hours. An impression seems to have gone abroad that the McArthur-Forrest process has proved a failure at Cripple Creek, but those who have ore running over $18 or $20 per ton, the more refractory the better, have only to offer it for sale to the manager of the mill in order to find that in his opinion at least it is a perfect success. When first the mill started it failed to work satisfactorily owing to some defects in the machinery but these have all been remedied by Manager C. F. Cuno and it is now working admirably.

The McArthur-Forrest or cyanide of potassium process of treating ore is but little understood in El Paso county, and even in Cripple Creek people have the vaguest idea of the method adopted in extracting the yellow metal from the most refractory ores. In entering the mill the first thing that strikes the eye of the visitor, in case the pulverizer happens to be in operation, is the immense cloud of fine dust which permeates the atmosphere and makes its presence manifest to all of the senses in a far from agreeable manner. This dust is caused by the dropping of the pulverized ore into the great vats, where it is treated by a cyanide, and some idea of its dust like character can be obtained when it is understood that the pulverized ore passes through a 120 mesh screen before falling into the vats. These vats, which are six in number, are located on the next to the lower floor of the mill, and each is intended to hold ten tons of pulverized ore.

On the top floor are located the tanks containing the cyanide of potassium, which is conveyed through iron pipes into the bottoms of the ore tanks from which it slowly rises through the pulverized ore, releasing the gold from the dirt by chemical action and taking it up and holding it in solution until it is released by being filtered through zinc shavings. In about forty-six hours the cyanide has taken up all the gold in the ore, but in order to make certain that none of the precious metal remains in the muddy substance which now fills the vats, samples are taken from different parts of it and carefully assayed. If the assay shows no trace of gold the cyanide, which is now heavily charged with that metal, is drawn off and pumped to the floor above where it is slowly filtered through boxes filled with zinc shavings. In passing through these shavings the gold is released from the cyanide and adheres to the shavings. The cyanide is then ready to be used again and is pumped back into the tanks on the upper floor, while the shavings are given a bath in nitric acid, which eats up the shavings and leaves a residue resembling burnt paper. This is then retorted and the result is a button of refined gold worth $20.60 an ounce.

Nothing is lost in the process except the zinc shavings and they are comparatively inexpensive. The cyanide is used over and over again and remains perfectly pure. By this process it is claimed that from 90 to 95 per cent. of the assay value of ore is saved, and the more refractory the ore the more readily can it be treated. The mill is not a custom mill but buys and sells ore outright by sample.

THE GOLD AND GLOBE MILL.

The Gold and Globe mill, which is located on Cripple Creek just below the old Altman and Daniels mill, has been in operation about seven weeks and in that time has proved its ability to treat successfully all the free-milling ores in the district. This is a forty stamp mill and its per cent of saving on the assay value of ore that passes under its stamps is 85 per cent, 40 per cent. of which is caught on the plates and the remainder in the concentrates.

The Gold and Globe is using one Woodbury concentrator at present but another Woodbury and a True Vanner have been ordered and will be put in place in a couple of weeks. The mill is one of the most perfect in the district and is treating about fifty tons of ore every twenty-four hours. Its stamps are now dropping night and day on Independence, Granite, Eclipse and Mollie Kathleen ore.

MINES, MILLS AND TOWN.

The Eureka tunnel located in Requa gulch on the south side of Beaver hill is in a distance of 140 feet, besides a crosscut of 25 feet on the vein and is looking finely. The owners John G. Morgan, John Kasser and others believe that they have got the Prince Albert vein and they have reason to believe so because of the general direction of that vein and the similarity of the ore in the two claims.

The Lawrence stamp mill is now dropping its twenty stamps on ore from Ford & Anderson's Little May, and is treating about twenty tons of ore every twenty-four hours.

W. S. Stratton's Independence is rapidly making a place for itself as one of the most wonderful low grade, free milling mines in the camp. At present it cannot really be called a mine as it is in fact more like a quarry, all the ore being stripped from an open cut which is being run into the side of the hill along the vein. The vein is about fifteen feet wide at the inner end of this cut and every ounce of rock and dirt between the walls is stripped to the stamp mill for treatment. Only two men are employed on the Independence but as they can do nearly all the work by using a pick and crowbar they are taking out from ten to fifteen tons of ore per day which runs from $18 to $28 per ton. No sinking on the vein has been done as yet but it has been followed into the side of the hill for a distance of fifty or sixty feet. The general course of the vein is north and south and it is thought that it passes through the Washington, a Wilson creek mine which was much talked of last summer.

The Eclipse mine is now employing about seven men, having recently resumed operations, and is shipping a little over ten tons of ore per day to the Gold and Globe mill.

The Texas mill is still in an incomplete condition owing to disagreements among the owners. The building is completed, however, and the boiler and engine in place and it is thought that some arrangement will be made next week by which the mill can be completed at once.

The Cripple Creek fire department has taken hold of the matter of celebrating Independence Day and has appointed a committee who are hard at work making arrangements for the celebration. No programme has been adopted yet but it will probably be of the usual character.

The school board of this district has decided to purchase six lots on the corner of Fourth and Golden streets in Cripple Creek, on which they will erect a two-story, four-room school building, having a seating capacity for fifty in each room. In other parts of the district they have decided to erect or buy buildings as follows: Mound City, a building 23x40, to cost about $500; Lawrence, 20x30, to cost about $400; Arequa, to purchase the building occupied by Mr. Leavenworth's store, 20x30, for $300; Barry, to purchase a building 26x40, for $400. These buildings will give good accommodations for the present school population of the town. B.

THE MINING MARKET.

Review of the Week and Notes Upon the Various Stocks.

The market during the past week has been a fairly good one, with a considerable improvement over the previous week. Several stocks have rallied strongly, especially Work, and the rest of the Cripple Creeks have been on the whole firm.

The silver stocks have been decidedly weak and a marked decline in many of them has been noticed. There is but little disposition to buy them with the present uncertainty in the silver situation.

The news from the camp continues to be encouraging. Nothing new is in the wind concerning the railroads and the entrance of the locomotives is yet an uncertain factor. Until the railroads begin work the weakness of the market is liable to continue.

Anaconda has been quiet during the week with no large movements of the stock. It has declined several points in the last seven days and closes at 24c and 25c.

Pharmacist paid its dividend this week and after the closing of the books the stock went off about a cent. It has been quiet during the week and closes at about 2½.

Isabella has had an off week. It sold down to 13½, a drop of several points and closes at about 15c.

The Work movement was one of the most noticeable of the week. A great deal of the stock changed hands at steadily rising figures. It went from 5½c to 5¼c and closes at the latter figure after a slight reaction.

Calumet changed hands in large quantities through the week at figures ranging from 8c to 9c according to the rumors upon the street. Even as late as yesterday several directors unloaded big blocks and kept the street a guessing. The stock was active on Saturday. In the morning it was sold at 3¼ and in the afternoon none could be had at that figure or less than 4.

Fannie Rawlings remained at 5c or 6c through the week with no noticeable changes or no large sales.

World has been quiet through the week at figures running from 2¼c to 3c. Other Cripple Creeks have been quiet at last week's figures.

In the Aspens there has been a steady decline. Mollie Gibson went from $7 to $5.35 in seven days. Argentum was sold down to 38c.

The Idaho placer stocks have been firmer and in demand on the good report from the properties.

Creede stocks have been quiet, with however, considerable inquiry for Park Regent.

MINING NOTES.

W. R. Mason has sold to Nellie E. Pyles, for $250, an eighth interest in the Sole Mucoon lode at Cripple Creek.

Mr. J. W. Miller has resigned the management of the World and E. T. Reed will henceforth run the property. Work will be prosecuted vigorously on the Golden Treasure to place it among the shippers in the near future.

Three of the miners on the Anthers-Park Regent, James Ryan, Mike and Pat O'Brien, have each purchased a thousand shares of the company's stock. Ryan and O'Brien are the men who were crushed when the vein was cut. There was considerable competition among the workmen as to who would cut the vein.

The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Pearce-Jensen Reduction company took place Saturday evening, at which was represented 135,000 shares, out of the total 150,000 shares. An adjustment of the company's business affairs with Trustee Chas. W. Haines, took place. Immediately after stockholders adjourned the board of directors assembled. The reorganized board of directors are as follows: Giles Otis Pearce, Chas. W. Haines, W. C. Wallace, Harry Brooks and C. B. Wicer.

Articles of incorporation of The Union Pacific Mining and Milling company have been prepared with Robert E. Magee, W. J. Foster and A. C. Smith as incorporators. The directors for the first year will be Robert E. Magee, G. W. Cook, A. G. Smith, W. J. Foster, John Jones and Robert Donnelly of Colorado Springs, and Fred Kaye of Louisville, Ky. The object of the company is to operate mines in El Paso and Fremont counties. The principal office will be kept at Colorado Springs. One million dollars is the capital stock, non-assessable.

According to the Cripple Creek Crusher there are seventy-two properties producing pay ore—ore which, with the present facilities, yields a profit over the cost of mining, transportation and reduction—in the Cripple Creek mining district: Twin Sisters, Summit, American Girl, New Zealand, Pharmacist, Free Coinage, Smuggler, Victor, Last Effort, Dante, Logan, Bertie, Wallace, Ida May, Ingram, Raven, Eclipse, Lega, Tenderfoot, Independence, Black Diamond, Granite, Dead Pine, Moose, Prince Albert, Gold Dollar, Hawatha, Ida B., Mary McKinney, Doctor, Pike's Peak, Gold King, Mountain Goat, Carbonate Queen, Puzzler, Napoleon, C. O. D., Nos. 1 and 2 Londonderry, Zenobia, Burns, Buena Vista, Rosa Lee, Lillie May, Blue Bird, Favorite, Brooklyn, Mollie, People's, Nil Desperandum, Mattie D., Toronada, Trail, Washington, Strong, Queen of the Hills, Portland, Alsa R., Matchless, Beacon, Arequa Townsite, Little May, Morning Glory, Great Republic, Blue Bell, Iron King, Mattie W., Stella Girl, Anaconda, Great View, Hub, Anaconda Tunnel.

The Manitou Park hotel will be opened on the 20th, and will be in charge of F. W. Gurney, who now conducts the Woodland Park station hotel.

Mr. J. W. Patton, water commissioner for this district, has moved his family to this city and is occupying Judge Coburn's house, Wahsatch and Pike's Peak avenues.

The Rapid Transit company has issued orders that hereafter cars on Huerfano street and Colorado avenue in West Colorado Springs and Colorado City, will stop only at cross streets to take on and let off passengers.

The Jackson and Crowell hose companies both met last night and voted to enter teams at the Manitou tournament. Every company in the city will undoubtedly have teams entered.

Mr. A. T. Abbott, for several years past trainmaster of the Midland road, has resigned his position and will return to the Rock Island, his first love. Mr. Abbott's friends here will regret to learn that his duties will cause him to remove to the east.

Hon. N. P. Hill of Denver has sent $5,000 to the treasurer of Colorado College to indicate his appreciation of the work the college is doing and the stand it is taking in the State. A year ago Mr. Hill sent a similar check for the same purpose.

There is considerable discussion and some feeling among the firemen regarding the result of the races at the Country club on Saturday. Two firemen became so interested in discussing the matter Sunday that their fists got into each others physiognomys. In view of this unsatisfactory feeling the Country club has put up a purse of $50 for another hose race next Saturday afternoon.

The El Paso bank opened for business yesterday in the new quarters. The officers and employees looked smilingly out on their patrons from their new and shining fixtures. There was a crowd in the bank throughout the entire day, and many were the expressions of pleasure and satisfaction with the new arrangements and the handsome appearance of the place. Congratulations and good wishes were the order of the day.

County Commissioners Plumb and Woodbury returned yesterday from an examination of the roads to Cripple Creek. They went by way of Cheyenne and returned via Florissant, and found the roads in good condition. The county's outfit is now at work on the Hayden Divide road, but will finish next week. They will then go to work on the roads east and north. Mr. Plumb states that he saw no signs of activity along the line of the Midland Terminal.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 24, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to commute to cash and to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court in and for El Paso County, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 10th, 1893, viz: Frederick S. Buck, T. G. No. 4573 for the nw ¼ of sec 30 t 14 s r 64 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his compliance with the timber culture laws:

Levinus M. Weaver of McFerran, Colo.; Albert L. Amend of Franceville, Colo.; William M. Banning of Colorado Springs, Colo.; John Wolfe, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
EL PASO COUNTY.

In the District Court.

Charlotte H. Hanscom, Plaintiff,
vs.
George G. Hanscom, George B. Hanscom, commonly called Bert Hanscom, and Martin Van Nason,
Defendants.

The People of the State of Colorado.
To the above named defendants. Greeting.

You are hereby required, as often heretofore required, to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of El Paso county, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint herein, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court within and for the said County of El Paso and State of Colorado, within twenty days after the service hereof, if you are served within said County; or if you are served out of said County or by publication, then within thirty days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of service. A copy of the complaint not being served with this summons, you are by law allowed ten days additional to the time above mentioned in which to appear and answer.

If you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid exclusive of the day of service, judgment will be taken against you by default according to the prayer of the complaint:

That you the said George G. Hanscom be required by some short day to be fixed by the Court to pay into the hands of the Clerk of the Court for the use of plaintiff, some reasonable sum to be fixed by the Court for the counsel fees of plaintiff and for suit money to enable plaintiff to prosecute her said action, together with other sum or sums to be fixed by the Court sufficient for the maintenance of plaintiff during the pendency of the said action; that upon final hearing you be required to aliment plaintiff and pay her or into the hands of the Clerk of the Court for her use, some gross sum to be appointed by the Court, sufficient for the maintenance of plaintiff during her life, or some stipend, monthly or otherwise to be fixed by the Court, sufficient for the maintenance of plaintiff in accordance with the means, ability and station in life of you the said George G. Hanscom, and having reference likewise to your misconduct as set forth in the plaintiff's complaint, and according as the conduct of plaintiff as the wife of you the said George G. Hanscom, during your cohabitation set forth in the said complaint shall appear by the testimony given before the Court; that all moneys, as well the counsel fees, suit money and alimony pendente lite, as the permanent alimony or maintenance which shall be adjudged to plaintiff, be declared a lien upon the below described premises and personal property, and satisfied out of the same; that if such suit money, counsel fees and alimony pendente lite, permanent alimony or maintenance or any thereof be not paid by you the said George G. Hanscom, according to the order of the Court, you the said George B. Hanscom be required to make good the same, or that such portion of the said lands and personal property as may be necessary be sold for the satisfaction thereof; that the conveyances in the complaint mentioned heretofore executed by you the said George G. Hanscom about the month of September, A. D. 1891, conveying to the said defendant Martin Van Nason those certain premises in the City of Colorado Springs in the said County of El Paso, known and described as lot eight (8) and south fifty feet of lot seven (7) in block thirty two (32) in the said city of Colorado Springs, and certain lands situate in the County of Elbert in the State of Colorado, known and described as the east half of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter and north half of southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eighteen; the west half of the southwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eight, all in township ten south of range fifty-eight west, nine hundred and twenty acres more or less, together with other lands enclosed with the same and forming an enclosure of three miles or thereabouts in width and fifteen miles or thereabouts in length; as also certain other transfers, conveyances or assignments, executed by the said George G. Hanscom about the same time; and transferring, assigning and set over unto you the said Martin Van Nason or the said George B. Hanscom all the cattle, horses, sheep, stock and farming implements on hand at the said ranch heretofore to you the said George G. Hanscom belonging, be declared fraudulent and void as against plaintiff; that a receiver be appointed for the lands, premises and personal chattels so fraudulently conveyed by you the said George G. Hanscom to the said Martin Van Nason and the said George B. Hanscom respectively, with authority to receive and take possession of the said lands and personal property, and collect the rents, income and profits thereof and sell and dispose of the said personal property, and apply such rents, income and proceeds, under the directions of the Court, to the satisfaction of whatever may be adjudged to plaintiff in the said action; and that plaintiff may have such other and further relief or such other and different relief as to the court shall seem meet, and her costs.

WELLS, YACON & FURMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated this 6th day of May A. D. 1893.
First publication June 1, 1893.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of David W. Cauffman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 3d day of July, A. D. 1893, being one of the regular days of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Ida Cauffman, executor of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executor, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executor. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 29th, 1893.

IDA CAUFFMAN,
Executor of the estate of David W. Cauffman, deceased.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of writ of Fi Fa on transcript from Justice's court issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of Arapahoe County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300.00), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Catherine Doswald in favor of Joseph Peduzzi out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Catherine Doswald, I have levied the following property, to-wit:

Lots 24, 25, 26, in block 36, in Colorado City, El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale at public auction at the right, title and interest of the above named Catherine Doswald in and to the above described property, on Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 19th day of June, 1893.

M. F. SOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso county.

Date of first publication, June 22d, 1893.
Date of last publication, July 6th, 1893.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MINES AND STOCKS.

Notes Concerning Mining Properties in Which Our Readers are Interested.

Pharmacist was quiet yesterday and was offered at 25.

Fannie Rawlings was comparatively quiet, the quotation being about 7c.

Mr. A. L. Lawton is spending a few days in Creede inspecting the Cleopatra.

E. L. Pettinger reports the sale of 2,000 Calumet and 6,500 World yesterday.

World stock was quoted at 3^{1}_{4} and 3^{1}_{2} yesterday. There were several large sales during the day.

World was an active seller yesterday. Fully 20,000 shares were sold at figures ranging from ... to ...c.

Mollie Gibson was quoted at $5.25 yesterday and several sales are reported. Argentum-Juniata was quoted at 65.

A handsome specimen of crystal from the Antlers Park Regent is on exhibition in Sherwood Alderich's window.

Mr. ... Fitzpatrick, of Bassett & Fitzpatrick, is at Cripple Creek upon business connected with the World company of which he is secretary.

The Virginia M. Mining company have let a contract for fifty feet of work on the Lincoln claim. The prospects are very good for striking the contact inside of that distance.

The Anchoria Lee and Mining company are sinking a shaft on their Lee and claim on Gold Hill. The company received word yesterday that they had struck an 18 inch vein of mineral. As they go down the vein increases in width.

Calumet was again the liveliest stock on the market yesterday. The sales run up to 75,000 shares and the quotations were from 4½c to 5c. The amount of stock necessary to liquidate the Burns claim has not yet been subscribed.

Articles of incorporation of The Iron-clad Mining and Milling company were filed yesterday with James H. Smith, John Zearung and R. G. Riccetts as the incorporators. The capital stock is $1,000,000, and the offices will be in Denver.

Mr. A. Huyser, a director of the World Mining company, returned from camp yesterday, bringing some good samples of vein matter. Several of the Zenobia people who have visited the Hidden Treasure workings state that formations are identical with those of the Zenobia.

Two adverse suits were filed yesterday, William Boynton, ... W. Brester et al., vs. The Cripple Creek Syndicate Mining company, the Little May vs. The Wichita Eagle company; and James F. Burns vs. The Amazon Mining Company, the Bob Tail No. 2 vs. Anna Lee and Doubtful lodes.

A meeting of a majority of the directors of the World Mining company was held at Cripple Creek Monday night. Five gentlemen subscribed a sufficient amount to pay all the debts upon the company and expressed their willingness to go further if necessary. The depth is now 158 feet and the steam hoist is at work in good shape. It is proposed to begin work at once drifting upon the vein.

The committee of the Calumet directors who are attempting to raise a stock subscription to settle the Burns's suits report that they are not having very good success. Of the 232,000 shares necessary but 170,000 have been subscribed. There seems to be a disposition among some of the smaller holders to hold back and let the big holders do the subscribing, but some of them say that they have done all they can or will do.

The Bancora company, whose mines are at Silverton, are arranging to begin shipping again. They have a large quantity of low grade ore on the dump and favorable arrangements have been made for treating it at the San Juan Smelting works.

The indications are good in the Gertrude H. claim property of the Gold Deposit Mining and Milling company, located on Mineral hill in Cripple Creek district. W. B. Campbell of Colorado Springs is general manager and superintendent for the company and will immediately erect an ore and shaft house on the property. Several tons of ore are now on the dump awaiting the completion of a wagon road to the mine.

"It has cured others and will cure you" is truly the motto of Ayers's Sarsaparilla. The motto suits the medicine and the medicine the motto. What better assurance could you have that a remedy will cure you, than the fact that it has cured such multitudes of others.

Passengers on the incoming stage reported quite a fire in progress upon Cheyenne mountain yesterday. It was about a mile from the road and about six miles from town. It has been burning for two or three days and climbed up on the hills so that the smoke could be seen from town.

Mr. Guy McCreery left last night for Geneva Lake, Wis., to attend the annual Y. M. C. A. summer convention, as the representative of Denver University. Mr. Frank Cooper, who is one of the Colorado College delegates, left Monday evening. Mrs. H. T. Cooper accompanied her son.

When the blood is loaded with impurities, the whole system becomes disordered. This condition of things cannot last long without serious results. In such cases, a powerful alterative is needed, such as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It never fails and has no equal.

The California delegation of 300 Christian Endeavorers will arrive in this city next Friday evening, en route for their international convention at Montreal. The Union of this city has made arrangements to tender the delegates a reception on Saturday evening previous to their leaving for Denver, at the First M. E. Church.

Mr. J. H. Schuman, superintendent of the Printers' Home, and Mr. T. G. Denison, local delegate to the International Typographical Union, returned from Chicago yesterday. They report a very interesting session of the International. Mr. Schuman was reappointed superintendent of the home and was given discretionary powers in its management. A rule was adopted that applicants for admission to the home must have been members in good standing of the union for five years. Chronic and incurable cases will not be admitted to the home hereafter. President Prescott will be here July 1 and no steps will be taken toward putting the home in repair before that time.

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color and thickens the growth of the hair.

Monday was the first day of sale of lots in the new town of Red Creek and fifteen lots were sold.

Miss Alice Temple, assistant in the Chicago free kindergarten school is the guest of Miss Sadler for a short time.

Mr. R. L. Armit and Mr. Henry McAllister, Jr., returned from Golden yesterday, where Mr. Armit succeeded in passing the examinations for entrance to the School of Mines.

The dry goods store of E. W. Cox & Co., 17 South Tejon street, was entered by burglars on Monday night and about $100 worth of goods secured. Entrance was obtained by sawing out a panel of the rear door and turning the key which was on the inside. The burglars have not yet been apprehended.

About three hundred members of the First M. E. Sunday school enjoyed a picnic at Cheyenne canon yesterday. There were several foot races indulged in by the children and an enjoyable day was spent.

District Clerk Edgar Howbert leaves today for a trip to the World's Fair and the east.

Mr. E. G. Lunt and City-Engineer Reid are among Colorado Springs people now in Chicago.

Dead from Blood Poisoning.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 20.—Matthew Ryan, capitalist, cattle raiser, ranch owner and one of the oldest, best known and most enterprising and liberal men in Kansas, died at 2 o'clock this morning, from injuries received a week ago from blood poisoning.

Revolution Reported.

LONDON, June 20.—A dispatch from Madrid says that a revolutionary outbreak is reported to have taken place in Barcelona. Details are lacking.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

See those Quadruple Silver Tea Sets at Ashby's, cheaper than glass. A special drive—cannot be duplicated. Pay $5 on one and so cure it.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of C. M. Fiske, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executrix of the last Will and Testament of C. M. Fiske, late of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of El Paso county, at the Court House in Colorado Springs at the July term, on the 17th day of July, 1893, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated the 11th day of June A. D. 1893.

NETTIE E. PALSGROVE, Executrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Margaret Bourk, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Margaret Bourk, late of the County of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the July term, 1893, on the last Monday in July next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 13th day of April, A. D. 1893.

MICHAEL BOURK, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Charles C. Gurney, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Charles C. Gurney, late of the County of El Paso in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the July term 1893, on Monday, July 17th next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 12th day of June, A. D. 1893.

MRS. MAGGIE G. GURNEY, Administratrix.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of two hundred and eighty-six and forty-four one hundredths dollars, ($286.44), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Jacob May and John D. Hayes in favor of Clarence K. York, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Jacob May and John D. Hayes by selling the following property, to wit:

All the right title and interest of the said defendant, Jacob May, in and to the "May Queen" Placer Mining Claim, the location certificate thereof is recorded in Book 79, Page 362, of the records of El Paso County, Colorado, the said Placer Mining Claim being situated in the Cripple Creek Mining District, El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Jacob May in and to the above described property, on Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1893, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 21st day of May, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication June 1st.
Date of last publication, June 22.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Culver Mining Company, in lieu of the annual meeting, to elect a board of directors and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 319 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo., at 5 o'clock, p. m. Saturday, June 24, 1893. Called by request of the holders of one-third of the stock held.

ALLAN M. CULVER, Secretary.

Dated June 10, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of thirteen hundred twelve and 82-100 dollars, ($1312.82), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The La Belle Mining Company, in favor of Wm. B. Brooks, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The La Belle Mining Company by selling the following property, to-wit:

The "La Belle," "Legal Tender," "Propolite," "Harrison," "Banner," "Pinkerton," or the "Sliver" lode mining claims, situated in the Cripple Creek Mining District, El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named The La Belle Mining Company in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 23d day of June, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 29th day of May, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication June 1st, 1893.
Date of last publication June 22d, 1893.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, C. E. Garrett by his deed filed in office of the County Clerk and Recorder of El Paso County, Colorado, on that day, conveyed to the undersigned in trust for the benefit of all his creditors in proportion to the amount of their respective claims, all his real and personal property.

E. M. HAYDEN, Assignee.

J. E. McINTYRE, Attorney. 6-15 4t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Powder River Live Stock Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, June 26, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., to consider and vote upon a proposition to dispose of the remaining property of the Company, and to wind up its affairs and dissolve the Company.

GEO. R. BUCKMAN, Secretary.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colo., June 15, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred eighty seven and 50-100 dollars, ($187.50) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against James McGregor and Annetti McGregor in favor of C. D. Bennett, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said James McGregor and Annetti McGregor, by selling the following property, to-wit:

S ½ of sw ¼ of section 4, twp 13 s, r 66 w, and the e ½ of ne ¼ and ne ¼ of se ¼ of section 8, twp 13 s, r 66 w, and the n ½ and the n ½ of sw ¼ of section 9, twp 13 s, r 66 w, and the n ½ of nw ¼ of section 10, twp 13 s, r 66 w, situate in El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named James McGregor and Annetti McGregor, in and to the above described property, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 31st day of May, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication, June 1st, 1893.
Date of last publication, June 22d, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of two hundred twenty-three and 72-100 dollars, ($223.72), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Manitou Park Mining and Milling Company in favor of W. ... Roby & Co., out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Manitou Park Mining and Milling Company by selling the following property, to-wit:

The Leonetti Lode Mining Claim, situate in the Manitou Park Mining District, near the town of Woodland Park, El Paso County, Colorado. Also the following described personal property, to-wit: One building used as an office and bunk house, one roll top desk, one heating stove, and pipe, one cook stove and cooking utensils, one small heating stove, 3 rough tables, 2 rough cupboards, 1 anvil, 1 patent blacksmith forge, also one building used as a dwelling house, and the following tools, etc.: 1 iron wheel barrow, 7 miners' picks, 6 shovels, 12 short drills, 50 feet 2½ in. hose, 1 windlass and rope, ½ barrel flour, 12 cans fruit, 1 box crackers, 12 lbs giant powder.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named The Manitou Park Mining and Milling Company in and to the above described property, on Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock p. m. at the Leonetti mine near the town of Wood and Park, in El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 31st day of May, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication June 1st, 1893.
Date of last publication June 22d, 1893.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah A. Freeman, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Freeman, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs in said county, at the July term, 1893, on July 18th next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 1st day of June, A. D. 1893.

CHARLES H. FREEMAN, Administrator.

JAMES E. SEVERY,

LAWYER.

No. 16 North Nevada Avenue.

Special attention given to Probate business.

HILL'S Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at $1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us $1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for HILL'S TABLETS and take no other.

Manufactured only by

—THE—

OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,

51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,

LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS FREE.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

LETTERS TESTIMONIALS from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:

DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.

B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for $1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.

Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four months before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,

MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.

W. L. LOTEGAY.

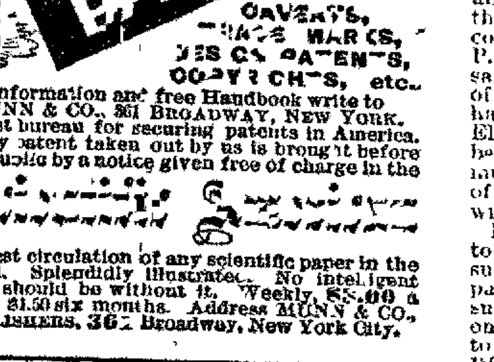
Address all Orders to

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,

51, 53 and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

(In writing please mention this paper.)



For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., June 10 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk District Court in and for El Paso County, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on August 2, 1893 viz. Katie Fisher, Pre. D. S. No. 15,104 for the sw ¼ nw ¼ n ½ sw ¼ sec 9, twp 13 s rg 65 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: George Southcott, John Gilmore, Charles P. Horton, Robert Rowens, all of El Paso County, Colo., P. O. address Colorado Springs, Colo.

And you, John Stone, of Colorado Springs, Colo., who made Pre. D. S. No. 16,344 for a portion of this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Katie Fisher should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Edward F. McCloskey of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, did by his certain deed of trust, dated the 8th day of January, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, on the 1st day of February, 1892, in book 73, at page 541, of said El Paso County records, convey to Hanson A. Risley, as trustee, and in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence, either temporary or permanent, then to George H. Parsons, successor in trust, certain real estate situate in said El Paso County and State of Colorado, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered twelve (12) in Colburn's sub-division of block number two hundred and forty-three (243) in addition number one to the city of Colorado Springs, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to secure the payment of his principal promissory note of even date therewith for the sum of four thousand and five hundred dollars, payable five years after date, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable in accordance with the tenor and effect of fifteen interest notes of like date, for one hundred and twenty dollars each, to the order of Sara Carrington; and

Whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said principal note or any part thereof or the interest notes according to the tenor and effect thereof, then it shall and may be lawful for said trustee or his successor in trust to sell and dispose of said premises and out of the proceeds thereof to pay said principal note and interest notes and insurance, taxes and costs and expenses of sale, after first having given four weeks' public notice by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said El Paso County, and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest notes due June 1 and October 1, 1892, and February 1, 1893, and of the taxes and insurance due on said premises, and

Whereas, Hanson A. Risley, trustee as aforesaid, is temporarily absent from the State of Colorado;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said notes, who has elected to declare the whole of said principal sum due and payable for the purpose of paying said principal note, interest notes, taxes, insurance and costs of this trust, and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, George H. Parsons, successor in trust, will, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1893, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the east door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, County of El Paso aforesaid, sell the above described real estate and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Edward F. McCloskey, his heirs or assigns, in and to the same, at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 17th, 1893.

GEORGE H. PARSONS, Successor in Trust.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of Two Hundred and Ten dollars, ($210.00), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against E. P. Crowley in favor of A. B. Whitmore out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said E. P. Crowley, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

Lots Number 8 and 9, in Block Number 123, in the City of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named E. P. Crowley in and to the above described property on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the County Court House, in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 31st day of May, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication June 1st, 1893.
Date of last publication June 22d, 1893.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
EL PASO COUNTY.

County Court of El Paso county, James M. Brinson, Administrator of the Estate of Carrie M. Shannon, deceased vs. Fred P. Shannon and Charlotte E. Shannon.—Petition to Sell Real Estate to Pay Debts.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Fred P. Shannon and Charlotte E. Shannon, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Judge of the County Court of El Paso county, notice is hereby given to the said Fred P. Shannon and Charlotte E. Shannon that the said plaintiff, James M. Brinson administrator of the estate of Carrie M. Shannon, deceased has filed his petition in the said County Court of El Paso county, for an order to sell the premises belonging to the estate of said deceased, or so much of it as may be needed to pay the debts of said deceased, and described as follows to wit

Lot fourteen (14) in block 264 in addition one to Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado subject to a deed of trust given to secure the payment of $600, that a summons has been issued out of this court against you returnable on the first day of the next term of said court to be holden on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1893 at the court house in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, and that said cause stands continued to the September, A. D. 1893 term of said court to be holden at the same place on the first Monday in September, A. D. 1893.

Now, unless you, the said Fred P. Shannon and Charlotte E. Shannon, shall personally be and appear before said County Court of El Paso county, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Colorado Springs, in said county, on the first Monday of September, 1893, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's petition filed therein, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

Witness, A. B. Brisbin, Clerk of the County Court, in and for the said county of El Paso, at his office in Colorado Springs this 24th day of May, A. D. 1893, and the seal of said court hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.] A. B. BRISBIN, Clerk.

G. W. MUSSER, Attorney.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO.

In the County Court.

Adaline Hensley, Plaintiff,

vs.

John B. Hensley, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado

To John B. Hensley, the defendant above named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the County Court of El Paso County, State of Colorado and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this County, or if served out of this County, or by publication within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the plaintiff to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony between the plaintiff and defendant on the grounds of desertion.

And for the costs of this action.

As will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said complainant will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the Seal of said Court, at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 1st day of June, A. D. 1893.

A. B. BRISBIN, Clerk.

By G. A. LARMAN, Deputy. 6-15-4t

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO.

In the District Court.

The Central Savings Bank, a corporation plaintiff,

vs.

B. Bankenship, defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado.

To B. Bankenship, the defendant above named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of El Paso County, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this County, or if served out of this County, or by publication within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint; and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to recover judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-five Hundred Thirty-five and 33-100 Dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 28th day of February A. D. 1893, also the further sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars as attorneys fees herein, all according to and due upon your certain note, dated August 1st, A. D. 1892, at Dallas, Texas, for the principal sum of Three Thousand Dollars, payable six months after said date without grace, and for costs of suit, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made; a copy of which is hereto attached.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the Seal of said Court, at Colorado Springs in said County, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1893.

EDGAR HOWBERT, Clerk.

Colburn & Dudley, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The rates via the Great Rock Island limited vestibule trains are no higher than other lines charge for old style inferior service.

G. S. BARNES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools

Studebaker Wagons,

Farm Machinery and Implements,

Portland and Louisville Cement,

Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW

FOR HOME STUDY

2 ... BROADWAY N.Y.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE FREE

LINUS E. SHERMAN,

... States ... Attorney.

Will practice before the Land Office and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

23 Pike's Peak Ave., Colorado Springs.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution and fee bill issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of Arapahoe county and State of Colorado and to me directed whereby I am commanded to make the sum of eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty nine dollars ($11,989.00) and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against F. E. Kearney and I. S. Kearney in favor of the American National Bank of Denver, Colorado out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said F. E. Kearney and I. S. Kearney I have levied on the following property to wit

An undivided one fifth of interest in and part of the Strong lode mining claims situate in the Cripple Creek Mining District, County of El Paso and State of Colorado the location certificate whereof are of record in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of said El Paso County, State aforesaid, reference to which is hereby made for a more particular description of said real property, which is also further known and designated as mineral survey No. ... 27 and all right title and interest therein whatsoever, belonging to said defendants or either of them.

Therefore according to said command I shall expose for sale at public auction all the right title, and interest of the above named defendants, F. E. Kearney and I. S. Kearney in and to the above described property, on Saturday the 24th day of June, 1893 at 2 o'clock p. m. at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, State of Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 25th day of May 1893.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso county.

T. J. O'Donnell and W. S. Decker, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Date of first publication, June 1st, 1893.
Date of last publication June 22nd 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso county and State of Colorado, and to me directed whereby I am commanded to make the sum of three hundred and thirty one dollars and eighty cents ($331.80), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against the Phil Sheridan Mining and Milling company in favor of M. ... and J. A. Hopkins out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Phil Sheridan Mining and Milling company I have levied on the following property to-wit:

The Little Phil Sheridan lode mining claim, situate on Bull Hill in Cripple Creek Mining district, county of El Paso and State of Colorado, more particularly described in the location certificate thereof recorded in Book ..., three at page 262 of the records of El Paso County, Colorado, together with all the improvements situate thereon and the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named The Phil Sheridan Mining and Milling Company in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 23d day of June, 1893 at eleven o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Court House, in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 31st day of May, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso County.

First publication June 1st, 1893.
Last publication June 22d, 1893.